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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

A College Warmly Welcomed by Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

- an investigation of the revolution in education at the Ch'aoyang branch of Liaoning Agricultural College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 28, 1973)

How to run a college? Five years ago, Chairman Mao in his "July 21" directive clearly pointed out, "Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." In compliance with Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching, the Ch'aoyang branch of Liaoning Agricultural College has seriously launched the revolution in education.

Originally known as Ch'aoyang "May 7" Agricultural and Scientific and Technical College, this college was founded through merging the part of the original Shenyang Agricultural College that moved over to Ch'aoyang in 1970 with the Ch'aoyang Water Conservation School and Agricultural School of Ch'aoyang and the Institute of Agricultural Science of the district. The school is situated in two mountain valleys several tens of li away from Ch'aoyang hsien. At the time, some people said that a university could not be properly operated in a mountain valley. Three years had since elapsed. In the spirit of going against the tide, this mountain valley college firmly and unswervingly carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education. The longer it was run, the stronger and more developed it became.

There are now four departments of agriculture, water conservation, veterinary science and fruit trees, with 584 three-year course students. The first group of college students will soon be graduated. Over the past few years, the college has successively run over 50 terms of short-course training classes and trained around 10,000 agro-technical personnel of various kinds for communes and brigades, thus rendering positive contributions toward the development of agricultural production.

The Ch'aoyang branch college has assumed a brand-new look on the educational front, and the poor and lower-middle peasants have given it a very high appraisal. They declared, "The more the agricultural college differs from the old college in way of operation, the closer it comes to what we poor and lower-middle peasants have in mind. We Welcome such a satisfying college.

"The Training of Husbandmen by the College Gratifies the Heart of Us Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants!"

After several thousand years of feudal society, several hundred years of capitalist society, and the domination of the educational front by the revisionist line for more than ten years, almost all schools and especially colleges have looked upon the purpose of going to school as "to excel in scholarship in order to serve the emperor" and "to get learned in order to be an official." The Ch'aoyang branch college has made a complete break with this bourgeois concept of education. In compliance with Chairman Mao's "July 21" directive, it follows the practice of "drawing students from and sending them back to the commune," and of training for the communes and brigades a backbone force in agricultural science and engineering--the socialist new-type peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants warmly support this and look upon it as a great happy event in cultural emancipation.

As the admission brochures of the Ch'aoyang Branch School were distributed in the communes and brigades, the poor and lower-middle peasants couldn't wait to break the news to each other: "We husbandmen can also have a chance to go to college!" With warm tears in his eyes, an old poor peasant said with excitement, "This was something we dared not think of in the old society, but we looked forward to before the great cultural revolution. Today the training of husbandmen by the college is the very thing that gratifies the hearts of us poor and lower-middle peasants! We must not fail to win glory for venerable Chairman Mao!"

Educated youth Su Chan-ch'in was formerly engaged in farming in a rural production team. Later she came to the hsien and became a worker in a pottery and porcelain factory. In practice, she deeply felt the pressing need of the countryside for arming agriculture scientifically and technically. But those committed to farming with their roots in the countryside had no college to go to while those who did go to college did not return to take up farming in the countryside. Now with an agricultural college available, she felt a surge of joy in her heart. With the support of the leadership of the factory, she registered for the entrance examination of the agriculture department of the Ch'aoyang branch college.

On learning that the Ch'aoyang branch college was training technical personnel for communes and brigades, the Party committee of the Yuchangtzu commune of K'a-la-ch'in-tso-i Mongolian Autonomous Hsien insisted on sending a few more candidates to the college. It tackled the selection of students as a matter of importance. Three Party committee meetings were called in succession. Students were picked and chosen from among the youths again and again.

On learning that this college made a practice of training students "from the commune for sending back to the commune," some hsien in the neighboring province also sent their youths and asked the college to train them on their behalf.

In order to properly accomplish things welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants on the educational front, it is necessary to wage a tenacious struggle against the old ideas. When the Ch'aoyang Branch College first started a "from the commune and back to the commune" short-course training class, some comrades always felt that it was not much like the operation of a college. Some departments also took it as something different from its urban counterpart and entered it in a "separate register." Later, this school started running a three-year course long-term class. Some teachers said elatedly, "This time, our school should have a stronger spine."

But in light of understanding obtained in the operation of short-term training classes, the Party committee of the branch college still insisted on following the road of operating the school on a "from the commune and back to the commune" basis. For a time, the school was alive with discussion. Some said, "As a college aims at training advanced personnel, it should set the training of scientific and technical cadres at and above the hsien level as the target. To follow the practice of drawing students from the commune and sending them back to the commune would lower the college standard." "After three years of schooling, we students still have to return to the commune whence we have come. The agricultural college would be despised even more in society." Some comrades poured out their "grievances" to the Party committee because of the sarcastic remarks they had heard or because they had been cold-shouldered. They expressed the hope that the "from the commune and back to the commune" approach would be changed.

The branch college Party committee was soberly aware that this was a grave ideological struggle about whereto the agricultural college. It first reviewed the lessons learned from the operation of the old agricultural college. At that time, actual rural needs were ignored in training so-called advanced construction personnel with the result that personnel offices reported that some graduates "have no practical skills but are haughty and they are loath to go to the lower levels when they fail to measure up to office requirements." They therefore could not be properly allocated and employed. The members of the Party committee said with a heavy heart, "This revisionist old way in operating school can in no way be followed. To go further along it is to commit a crime!" They analyzed the relations between the economic base and the superstructure. It was unanimously held that to serve the socialist economic base in the countryside was the orientation that must be firmly adhered to in the operation of the agricultural college. For students to return to the forefront of production practice after several years of schooling was not to lower the college standard but to correctly orient the operation of the school. It helped narrowing the "three major differences" and the development of the rural socialist economy.

Following this, they conducted deep-going line education among cadres and teachers and organized some teachers to survey and study the Kiangsi Communist Labor University thoroughly approved by Chairman Mao. Guided by Chairman Mao's "July 21" directive and his letter of instruction to the Kiangsi Communist

University, understanding was unified. Many teachers said heroically, "We have made up our minds in following the road charted by Chairman Mao. We are afraid of neither hardship nor suppression. We swear to turn the agricultural college into a communist college."

With the road of operating the school based on the "from the commune and back to the commune" approach affirmed, a difficult job still lay ahead when it came to making the idea popular to the students. What worried the poor and lower-middle peasants most was that after several years of college education, the students would show distaste for labor and despise for the masses, as the college students did before. They said, "If that is the case, even though they return, we can't expect much out of them." The Ch'aoyang Branch College Party committee deeply understood this feeling of the poor and lower-middle peasants and it at all times put ideological transformation of students above all else. In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Education must serve proletarian politics and must be combined with productive labor," they conducted penetrating education in ideology and political line for the students and organized them to take part in the arduous work of starting undertakings.

When he first came to the college, a student named Chang Hsin, seeing that plenty of manual labor ranging from reclaiming fields out of river beaches to building orchards and terraced fields had to be done in the school, wrote to the commune Party committee for permission to withdraw. During the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, he raised his consciousness in opposing and guarding against revisionism. He deeply realized that hard struggle was the political feature of the proletariat and that a fervent passion for labor was fundamental to the continuation of the revolution. Thereafter, he studied without flinching from the difficulties and set himself to shouldering heavy burdens. He was cited a "three-good" student.

Having been tempered by line education and hard labor, many students further strengthened their resolution in building a new socialist countryside, and drew closer to the poor and lower-middle peasants. Every time the students returned to their home villages with practical plans and carefully selected fine seed strains, the poor and lower-middle peasants could see their sun-tanned faces and callous hands, and they voiced their approval saying, "With our children sent to such a college we really are free from anxiety!"

"The Countryside Is in Need of Such Really Capable College Students"

What kind of knowledge should be used to arm the students? How should teaching be organized? This is an important question bearing on whether the trained students are capable of serving proletarian politics and serving the socialist economic base." There was once such a view that in training advanced personnel, the college should logically arm students with advanced theories and organize teaching with the schooling system taken as the starting point and books as the focus. Tempered through joining and settling in production teams, the cadres and teachers of the Ch'aoyang Branch College held that this had been the viewpoint of the guiding thought of the old agricultural college that aimed at training bookworms through teaching and today it was of significance only as

teaching material by negative example. They advocated that teaching should be organized with the need of developing agricultural production at the point of departure so that students could have a full knowledge of agricultural science through combining theory with practice and acquire real skills helpful to agricultural development. They considered that this way of training students was much better than cramming the students with so-called advanced theories that were obsolete and divorced from the realities of China.

But to enable the students to acquire real skills was easier said than done. It called for the devoted labor of the teachers. The teachers of the Ch'aoyang Branch College made a serious investigation and study of actual production conditions and scientific and technical conditions, and assiduously studied again vocationally. For the sake of formulating teaching programs compatible with the needs of the three great revolutionary movements, the teachers of various departments climbed over mountains and waded through streams to visit over 100 production teams in the six hsien of Ch'aoyang. They seriously studied the poor and lower-middle peasants' demands and expectations bearing on the development of various aspects of agricultural production for implementation in teaching.

The organization of teaching based on the needs of agricultural development inevitably touched off reforms in the teaching system. The Ch'aoyang Branch College abolished the old system and set up the new system based on the three-in-one combination of teaching, productive labor and scientific research, with scientific research taken as a prod to teaching. In accordance with the problems that needed to be solved in the development of agricultural production, it set up a number of task groups. Teaching organized around the task of scientific research not only gave the students a grasp of the necessary fundamental theoretical and technical knowledge but also allowed them to take part in the activities of a certain task group and to master the methods of scientific research and scientific farming.

This year the 12 scientific research tasks initiated by the agricultural department cover over 30 research projects including the breeding of new strains of sorghum, maize, millet and cotton, experiments on cultivation techniques for raising the per-mow output over wide area to over 100 catties in the case of ginned cotton, 1,000 catties in the case of grain, and the study of bacterial insecticides and leaf surface nitrogen fixation (叶面固氮). Six of them have been incorporated into provincial and district-level scientific research plans. At present, the culture of a new non-impregnated system (新不孕系) of kaoliang strains and the breeding of new cotton species have reaped initial successes. The increase-production technique through the close planting of short-stalk cotton has begun to be popularized over a small area during the period when the students are back in the production teams for practice. These scientific research activities are carried out in conjunction with teaching. They help the students to grasp the theories of agricultural science on the basis of combining theory with practice, and foster their capacity for conducting scientific research.

In an experiment with the breeding of new species, some students of the sorghum group of the agricultural department, through investigation and analyzing such characteristics of the filial generation as the tallness of stalk, the

shape of spike, the breeding period, etc., had initially clarified the hereditary laws governing different characteristics of certain sorghum crossbreds. In this way, they not only provided data as a guide to the selection and breeding of new species in scientific research but also acquired a deeper understanding of the hereditary laws. With a deep understanding obtained, old professor Kung Chi-tao said, "To organize teaching with the need for development of production taken as the point of departure and give students overall training in linking theory with practice--this is an orientation to which an agricultural college must adhere. Only in this way can the quality of teaching be improved."

The teaching system of the Ch'aoyang Branch College has aroused the enthusiasm of students for study, and fostered their ability to analyze and solve problems. Last year, research in the development of wheat, peanut and paddy rice in the area of Ch'aoyang was initiated. The six students specifically charged with this task went separately to the advanced teams of other areas to "take up studies." They used the theories learned to sum up the experiences there and wrote lectures in association with the actual conditions of the area of Ch'aoyang. At short-course training class for technicians conducted in the district, they explained the characteristics of these crops and the cultivation techniques. They also conducted a "small-area" experiment on the college campus. The teachers said, "These several students conducted scientific experiments at a level which former college graduates could not achieve without first working one or two years." Many more students returned to the production teams to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in conducting scientific experiments.

Third-year student Wang Wen-yu who returned to the Heich'engtzu brigade of the Heich'engtzu commune, Peip'iao hsien, to conduct practice set up a test plot in the brigade and carried out over ten scientific experiments. Last year, he joined the commune members in conducting experiments in the cultivation of sorghum on big and small ridges. Per-mow output obtained reached around 1,000 catties. The method had been popularized in the commune this year. His research in the new cultivation of a new variety of sorghum crossbred that gave spikes of good quality and a high yield registered evident progress. The responsible comrades of the agricultural station of the commune said, "This experiment is of high scientific value and involves great difficulties. In the past, it could only be tackled by a scientific research institute."

With still half a year to go before graduation, Wang Wen-yu had already been taken on by the commune as a technical worker to guide production in the cotton fields and seed plots of the whole commune. A secretary of the commune Party committee said, "Don't be misled by the smell of mud this college student has on his body. He is the one capable of solving problems. This is the kind of college student with real skills that our countryside needs."

"Going Up and Coming Down a Number of Times" To Reform the Teaching System Reformed Through Practice

According to the interpretation of traditional concepts, going to college means to study on the school campus. Now, a new meaning has been added to "going to college" by the Ch'aoyang Branch College. In accordance with

Chairman Mao's teaching "Successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause are produced in mass struggle and they grow to maturity through tempering in the stormy revolution," they organized students section by section to return every year to their own communes or brigades to take part in the local mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture and brave the storm and face the world in the three great revolutionary movements, thus making education go beyond the confines of a school in an ordinary sense and head for society.

The teachers and students of the Ch'aoyang Branch College called this school-operation formula "going up and coming down a number of times." By "up," they meant studying in the school and, by "down," they meant returning to practice in production teams. The number of "ups and downs" and the time involved varied with different specialities and different grades. Take the 2nd year students of the agricultural department for instance. They followed the "4 ups and 4 downs" system: Early in the year, they went down to help production teams formulate production and scientific experiment plans and organize scientific experiment teams. With the advent of spring sowing, they ran training classes in spring sowing and field management and participated in sowing. With the coming of summer, they grasped tilling, pollination and control and prevention of plant diseases and insect pests, and participated in field management. During the autumn-harvesting period, they participated in autumn harvesting, studied seed strains, gathered experimental data and summed up the bumper-harvest experiences of the masses. This year, they spent seven months in the school and five months back in the production teams. During the back-in-the-team period, the teachers made regular checks and gave regular guidance. After they returned to the school, the students exchanged and summed up experiences to seek improvement. In accordance with the students' performance in practice and the reports of the masses, the teachers further improved teaching.

The "up and down" practice is an important reform made in the teaching system of the Ch'aoyang Branch College for shattering the so-called "normal" teaching order. At first, some people inside and outside the school denounced this teaching method as "disorder" and "unlike a college." However, with the development of the practice, its opponents dwindled and the doubters also gradually thinned out. Through practice, the teachers and students of the Ch'aoyang Branch College have come to understand deeply that such "disorder" is a good thing as without disorder there cannot be revolution. It has frustrated old teaching order and ushered in a new look for proletarian education.

The "up and down" practice has forged the ability of the students in making propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses and working independently. When 3rd-year student Chang Yao-ch'en of the agricultural department returned to the production team to take up practice this year, under the leadership of the brigade Party branch, he operated a technical training class for various production team leaders and technical personnel and organized a scientific experiment team. He joined the commune members in farming 70 mow of high-yield sorghum fields that registered a per-mow output of 1,392 catties. He practiced close planting of cotton on 4.8 mow of test fields that registered a per-mow yield of 152 catties of ginned cotton. He also initiated experiments and research activities in comparing various strains and the application of new insecticides, herbicides, etc.

This brigade had 60 mow of sorghum seed plots. The masses had feared that jao-tzu (rushes 荛子) would grow among the sorghum plants. It happened that toward the flowering period, the maternal stock plants had been overtaken by the paternal stock. Little Chang silently worked on regulating the flowering time. In accordance with the law of plant growth, he sprayed "920" to speed up the growth of the maternal stock plants. He also applied urea to provide the crops adequately with nitrogen nutriment required for growth. He further properly loosened up the soil and watered it to raise the soil temperature. As a result, the maternal stock plants caught up rapidly. Due to adequate pollination, the per-mow yield reached 600 catties.

Back-to-the-team practice for students provides them a very good opportunity to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Second-year student K'ung Hsien-t'ing of the fruit department returned to the production team on a number of occasions to report to the brigade Party branch his ideological state and study conditions. The Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants went to chat with young K'ung a number of times to make him sense strongly that his attending college meant class training. Therefore, every time he returned to the production team to take up practice, he devoted all his energy toward the build-up of the orchard of the brigade. This year, he was cited a "3-good" student. The poor and lower-middle peasants felt very happy on learning this. During his "third visit downward," the brigade Party branch further imposed on him the demand to be a revolutionary successor according to the requirements set for a Communist Party member, thus prodding him to make continuous progress.

Every time the students returned to the production team, they achieved a new higher level in their thinking under the education of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The comrades of the Ch'aoyang Branch College said, "By going up and coming down a number of times, we have brought in a poor peasants propaganda team not stationed at the school."

Through following the "several ups and downs" practice, the Ch'aoyang Branch College has made a contribution toward the development of agricultural production. This year, besides the new students of the water conservation department, students of the specialities in agriculture, veterinary science and fruit trees operated 98 technical training classes and helped communes and brigades organize 44 scientific experiment teams. They also joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in cultivating over 5,500 mow of test fields and seed plots of various kinds, and teamed up with the commune members attending the training classes in pruning over 42,000 fruit trees and grafting 139,000 fruit trees. They further castrated 6,000 head of pigs and immunized (佐贡橄疫) more than 3,300 horses. The great variety of crops introduced by the students who returned to the production teams, their forms of cultivation, their various kinds of experiments in plant protection greatly broadened the horizon of the masses. Many experimental plots have played an exemplary role in local production.

Returned-to-the-team student Liu Kuo-hsiang of the Yuchangtzu commune of the K'alach'in Left-Wing Mongolia Autonomous Hsien experimented with the mixture of a new drug with the seed to counter a serious state of sorghum smut, which affected as high as 23 percent of the plants in each mow. The incidence was

brought under control and limited to below 2 percent. All this helped toward the acceleration of the pace of rural social construction.

The healthy growth of the broad masses of students of the Ch'aoyang Branch College in the vast rural world makes us deeply realize that Chairman Mao's great directive, "Education must be revolutionized" has borne rich fruit in such a mountain valley college as the Ch'aoyang Branch College.

- By the Liaoning Jih-pao Correspondent, the students of the Liaoning Jih-pao Young Correspondents Study Class, and the Liaoning Jih-pao Reporter

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Thoroughly Reform the Old Examination System

by

Hsi P'ing (溪平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 1, 1973)

The old examination system is an important component of the revisionist educational system and a tactic of the bourgeoisie in exercising dictatorship over the proletariat in the educational sphere. It advertises "intellectual culture first," "marks in command" and other reactionary ideas to alienate education from proletarian politics. This examination system must be resolutely eliminated.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students have given the examination system a reform. After repeated practice, a lot of useful experience has been accumulated. In the revolution in education, there has appeared a lively and bustling scene. But due to the fact that the remnant pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education has not been thoroughly eliminated, the leaders and teachers of certain schools are still in the habit of practicing the old stuff. Concerning such an approach as keeping examination questions open and letting students study and refer to books, they have still not arrived at a right perception of things and are indecisive in action.

"Without closing the books, we can't find out the real achievements in a test!" The judgment of scholastic performance varies completely with different classes and different lines. The bourgeoisie considers that a student performs well scholastically if he can recite more of the text and achieve full marks in examinations. The proletariat holds that scholastic performance of students cannot be judged simply by the amount of book knowledge memorized, but, more important, judgment should be based on the skill in linking theory with practice and the ability to analyze and solve problems. Full marks awarded to school papers do not mean an excellent performance in study. Under the rule of the revisionist line in education, a "closed-book" (闭卷) examination is linked with a surprise attack. The students come to the examination site as if poised to face a strong enemy. The atmosphere is charged with tension. The "mark" burden weighs so heavily on the students that they can scarcely breathe. How can they find an opportunity to think positively and air their views constructively? Even if they could get full marks through memorizing and reciting things by rote, they remain incapable of solving actual problems encountered. Can such an examination be considered a way of finding out "real achievements"? On the contrary, an examination with questions made public and students allowed to study and refer to books can stimulate students to set their minds working, to think seriously, to debate heatedly and to display originality. Only in this way can true achievements be found out in a test. Moreover, a check about the students' real achievements cannot be based on one or two closed-book examinations. In ordinary times, teachers should have an overall understanding of the students' study conditions.

The open-book examination practice does not rule out the demand that students memorize certain formulas, theorems, concepts and other knowledge. But

what is perceived cannot be immediately understood by us. Only something understood can be more deeply perceived. Formulas, theorems and concepts also cannot be merely memorized by rote. Only through practice can memory be strengthened on the basis of understanding.

"Without closing the books, we can't arouse the study activism of students." The fact is the very opposite of this theme. It is the very old examination system and method which take the students as enemies and stress memorizing things by rote and book knowledge that have suppressed the students' enthusiasm for study and initiative. On the other hand, the examination system and method which advocate an open-book examination, stress the integration of theory with practice and let students do reading and research are highly conducive to the development of the students' enthusiasm for study and initiative. Here, the main problem lies in whether the students are taken as the enemies or the masters in study. The suggestion that closed-book examination should be adopted to arouse the students' enthusiasm for study is a manifestation of distrust in the students. True, at present, among certain students, the remnant pernicious influence of the "theory of schooling is useless" has still not been thoroughly eliminated. But this is not the main trend. The great majority of students are willing to study assiduously for the revolution. The correct way to arouse the students' enthusiasm for study is to resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, trust the great majority of students and respect the students' pioneering spirit. Meanwhile, we must conduct meticulous ideological-political work for them, raise their awareness of the two-line struggle and strengthen their consciousness in studying for the revolution. If we should want to strangle students with a closed-book examination and take marks as a stimulation to their enthusiasm for study, the "enthusiasm" thus "aroused" could not last long. It would even lead students down the evil road of pursuing marks. This is very dangerous!

To reform the old examination system and method is an important component of the proletarian revolution in education. It is a major problem bearing on what line is implemented and what kind of successors are trained. We must make penetrating revolutionary mass criticism, resolutely eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of such revisionist educational ideas as "intellectual culture first," "marks in command," etc., throughly reform the old examination system and establish a new examination system.

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We Are All for a Revolution on the Question of Examination

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 1, 1973)

We are two educated youths returned to the countryside. After scanning the several articles in the October 19 issue of Jen-min Jih-pao on the heed of completely changing the old examination system, we are strongly inclined to echo the thought. Especially the letter from the young Red Guard fighters has really posed problems currently prevailing on the educational front.

One year has elapsed since we left school. But the scene of examination at the time calling for memorizing and reciting things by rote is still fresh in our memories. We have on many occasions reported the situation of that examination and the views of fellow students to the school Party branch. The Party branch has paid great attention to our views and aroused the teachers and students in criticizing the old examination system and has made a bold reform in the examination. Now, back in our alma matter, we feel a surge of extraordinary joy at the sight of the new atmosphere of life and vigor enveloping the students in their study.

We consider that the new examination system helps toward the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Liu Te-fu (刘德福) and Liu Ming-hsin (刘命信) of the P'ingliu brigade, Ch'anglo hsien, Shantung Province

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In their letter to the Party branch, the Red Guards of the Shanghai Municipal Chungshan Middle School pointed out, "We feel that there is basically nothing different between the present examination system and the old school examination system. The method of tackling the enemy is likewise adopted toward the students. The examination questions are likewise kept secret with no access to reference books, no putting our heads together, no asking questions of others and especially no copying." What the young fighters say can be taken as a true portrayal of the examination scene here. The students of our school are very dissatisfied with such a state of affairs. After I read out to my schoolmates the several articles in the October 19 issue of Jen-min Jih-pao on the need of completely changing the old examination system, they said in chorus, "The Red Guards of the Chungshan Middle School have said what we have long wanted to say. We warmly hail it. With upraised hands, we voice support for a revolution in the examination system.

Li Chi-nan (李继南), a teacher of the Langchung Middle School, Szechwan Province

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During the current school term, when conducting examination in mathematics for the 1st-year students of the higher middle school, I followed the system of keeping examination questions open. The students were allowed to

thumb through books and study together. At the classroom, I did not look upon the students as the "enemy," as in the past. Instead I paid attention to enlightening and guiding them. A practical problem involved relatively great difficulty. On the blackboard, I drew diagrams to give hints and help stimulate the thought process of the students. At the examination site, there appeared a scene of thinking independently and studying seriously. This was something never witnessed before. I also corrected school papers in front of the students. Concerning those students who had copied from others and had not got a clear idea themselves, I gave them a proper oral examination to give them enlightenment. Regarding students who had not shown a correct attitude toward study, I gave them patient education and made clear to them the significance of an examination and encouraged them to study assiduously.

With an examination given this way, both the teachers and the students stand on the same side. The results are relatively satisfactory. Everyone is very satisfied.

Hsü Chin-yüan (徐金元), a teacher of the Fraternal Middle School of the Mining Equipment Factory of Sanmenhsia Municipality, Honan Province

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Two Examinations with Two Different Kinds of Results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 1, 1973)

In the last school term, for the political lessons, the closed-book examination practice was followed. Before the examination, the teacher worked out a review outline for the students and explained things to them in a serious way. The examination questions called for filling in the blanks and answers to questions. As a result, except for a student who had not thoroughly gone through the review outline, the overwhelming majority of students achieved very high marks. Their answers were exactly like what the teacher had taught at the time of reviewing the lessons. This problem set us to deep thinking: Were the students being tested on their ability to apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyzing and solving problems or on their ability to memorize lessons by rote? This kind of an examination aroused the dissatisfaction of the students. A 2nd-year student of the higher middle school wrote in his examination paper: "A political examination has been made too inflexible. Every rule is committed to memory until it is deeply edged therein. Though the marks achieved on paper are good yet the ideological level is not raised in any way."

This school term, we practiced the open-book examination system. Two weeks ahead, we let the students know the examination question: To apply a basic viewpoint in "On Contradiction" to solving a practical problem. At that time, although we took this course of action, we were not sure of ourselves. We were afraid that the students would neglect to review the fundamental theories and copy from each other, to the detriment of quality. The examination site was a hubhub of activities, quite unlike what it should be. After the examination, we looked through the papers turned in. Only then were our misgivings dispelled. As the finished papers revealed, the students had not neglected to review the fundamental theories. On the contrary, by linking theory with practice, they had solved some of their problems in the ideological, vocational and scholastic fields. Their grip on the basic viewpoints raised in "On Contradiction" was firmer than in the past and their application of them more flexible. Those doctrine-like answers of the past were no longer seen. The students were basically able to select one or two problems they were most concerned with and wanted to solve most to elucidate one or two fundamental viewpoints.

Red Guard Chang Shu-hua gave a poor performance in her examination in mathematics last school term. At that time, she considered herself stupid and incapable of learning mathematics well. She got a bit discouraged. This time, on the examination paper on the subject, "Cleverness and Stupidity," she criticized her own erroneous way of thinking by applying the viewpoint that "the result of the struggle between the two opposites in contradiction invariably transform themselves into each other under given conditions." She said, "My basic knowledge of mathematics is poor than some others, but this does not absolutely defy change. Here the important point lies in whether one studies assiduously. As a common saying goes, 'A stupid bird flies first.' Because my background is poor, when others study once, I study ten times, and when others do one exercise, I do ten. Thus, contradictions can be transformed. I believed that I can surely catch up with the majority....." An effort always pays. Chang Shu-hua scored excellent marks in an examination in mathematics this year.

Chairman Mao pointed out on many occasions: "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it. If you can apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint in elucidating one or two practical problems, you should be commended and credited with some achievement. The more problems you elucidate and the more comprehensively and profoundly you do so, the greater will be your achievement." The aim of teaching political lessons is to train the students to apply the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method in strengthening their ability to analyze and solve practical problems, and to transform their thinking in the process. The examination has this time measured up to this demand.

The two examinations are marked with two different kinds of results. On the face of it, it looks that this is only a question of method. In essence, this is not so. In a class society, a certain examination system is always in the service of the political line of a certain class. Fact tells us that only by resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and thoroughly reforming the old examination system can we help toward bringing about the overall development of the students morally, intellectually and physically and make them workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

- The Political Seminar of the Hung-ch'i Road Middle School of Paochi Municipality, Shensi Province

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OILFIELDS

Minority Workers in Northwest China Oilfield

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 7, 1973)

"we poor herdsmen lived on the grasslands for generations, isolated from the rest of the world and ruthlessly oppressed by herdowners. it was inconceivable before liberation that we could become masters of the state and members of the glorious working class," says szuerketai, a young kazakh worker-cadre at the karamai oilfield in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china.

young szuerketai is now deputy director of the oilfield's motor-car maintenance plant. born in the family of a slave, he worked for a herdowner at the age of seven before liberation, for his parents had died of backbreaking toil. 1949 brought liberation to sinkiang and he was sent to school by the chinese communist party and the people's government. he was assigned to work in karamai in 1960 upon his graduation from the sinkiang petroleum school, and later became a technician.

szuerketai is representative of karamai's thousands of minority workers who are maturing rapidly thanks to the party's policy towards minority nationalities.

sinkiang is one of china's major oil-producing areas. but in the decades of its oil-producing history before liberation only 10,000 tons or so were extracted and the number of oil workers was little more than 150.

with the attention of the party and government, the people of various nationalities in sinkiang after liberation put in much effort to develop the oil industry in line with the party's policy of maintaining independence and relying on our own efforts. in the summer of 1955, a drilling team composed of people of six nationalities arrived at karamai, then a desolate desert. they successfully opened the first oil well, working in scorching heat and sandstorms. this was followed by thousands of people from 16 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions all over china as well as from other parts of sinkiang who soon turned karamai into a big oilfield.

workers of 12 nationalities, including han, uighur, kazakh, khalkhas, sibo, mongolian, hui and tajik, now work at the oilfield. the number of minority workers is dozens of times the total of sinkiang oil workers before liberation. they came from villages and pastures south and north of the tienshan mountains. most of them are former poor peasants or herdsmen and some former slaves. some have now become leading cadres and more are working as backbone forces in various fields ranging

from geological prospecting, drilling and oil extracting and refining to scientific research.

waliszukiang tuerti, a carpenter of uighur nationality, was elected vice-mayor of karamai before the great proletarian cultural revolution for the outstanding part he had played in developing the oilfield. during the cultural revolution, he made extensive investigations among the masses and united them to grasp revolution and promote production. he is now chairman of the karamai municipal revolutionary committee and deputy secretary of the municipal party committee. he had the honour to attend the tenth national congress of the communist party of china not long ago.

keyumu maitiniyas of uighur nationality, once a farm labourer, has conscientiously studied the works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and techniques and has become an experienced technician at the oilfield. repeatedly commended as an advanced worker in the past decade, he was recently elected vice-chairman of the karamai municipal trade union council.

the oilfield has trained many minority workers, men and women, in the past decade by running study classes, sending them to schools in sinkiang or other parts of china, or appointing veteran workers to teach younger ones. a good number of them have now become the oilfield's engineers and technicians. the "march 8" oil-extracting team consisting of uighur, kazakh, han and hui women workers has produced 130,000 tons of crude oil since its formation two years ago.

PEST CONTROL

China Uses Biological Control to Eliminate Harmful Insects

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1973)

chinese scientific institutes and the masses have devised methods of biological control of insects harmful to agriculture and forestry.

biological control uses microorganisms and insects that are natural enemies to reduce damage by pests and harmful insects.

wasps that are parasites on the eggs of sugarcane borers have been used to increase the output of sugar cane. this parasitic wasp has served more than 13,300

hectares of sugar cane fields in 28 counties and cities in the south china province of kwangtung.

many areas in east china's anhwei province have experimentally used this parasitic egg wasp to eliminate 70 to 80 per cent of the corn borers. ninety per cent of the paddy rollers have been eliminated by the wasp. it has also been widely used with fairly good results to eliminate lima-bean pod borers and other insects harmful to leguminous plants.

chalcid wasps (dibrachys) have been used to eliminate overwintering pink bollworms in cotton warehouses in hunan, hupeh, kiangsu, shansi and chekiang provinces and shanghai.

kiangsu province has successfully used two kinds of parasitic egg wasps (telenomux) to control pine caterpillars.

experiments to use microorganisms to kill harmful insects and weeds have been carried out throughout china.

borer-killing bacillus, pine caterpillar bacillus and several other microorganisms have been widely used. studies on the multiple use of a kind of microorganism have been undertaken. reports from various places show that when both microbial and chemical insecticides are used, the effect is better than when either is used alone. in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, when borer-killing bacillus and a small amount of chemical pesticide are used to eliminate the larvae of grass leaf roller which hits rice, the mortality rate ranges from 46 to 90 per cent.

great progress has made in using antibiotics which are produced by moulds and bacteria to control plant diseases. kasugamycin and blasticidin s, both for eliminating rice blast, as well as actidione, grisofulvin and other antibiotics have been used either on a large scale or experimentally. most of these fungicides are research results of chinese scientific workers in integrating themselves with workers, peasants and soldiers. local methods have been devised to produce such antibiotics.

various places are making great efforts to sift new antibiotics for agricultural use to meet the needs in local production.

kueihsien county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and chanchiang city in kwangtung province have taken the first steps in the multiple use of insects, microbial preparations and beneficial birds to meet new problems arising in production.

china has abundant sources for biological control. many provinces and cities have made large-scale surveys

of birds and insects which are natural enemies for pests and harmful insects. beneficial birds are being protected and used to control harmful insects.

shanghai and peking as well as kiangsu province have achieved initial results in the study of male sterility of insects to control their numbers.

GOOD HARVESTS

Tachai Reaps Excellent Harvest in Teeth of Unprecedented Drought

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 7, 1973)

national pace-setting tachai production brigade in shansi province wrested a record harvest this year from a 17-month-long dry spell that started in 1972. grain output reached 385 tons in all, 16 per cent more than the previous year. output of millet, traditionally a low-yield crop in china, stood at six tons per hectare, and that of kaoliang (chinese sorghum) as high as nine tons.

turning pressure into motive power

this year has been a rigorous test for the will and might of the people of tachai. at a meeting of the party branch committee early this year, its secretary chen yung-kuei said: "there wasn't a drop of rain last year and no snow has fallen this winter either. it looks like the drought might continue for two successive years. we must get prepared to face it."

the committee was confident that by relying on the efforts of the masses the drought could be overcome.

looking around at his comrades-in-arms, people who had fought at his side through thick and thin, chen yung-kuei said with a broad smile: "yes, drought is a bad thing. but, once we mobilize the masses to fight, it will bring good results. the drought may last, but we can redouble our efforts." the committee made a detailed study of both favourable and unfavourable aspects and mapped out measures to cope with the drought.

from then on, every family in the village kept waste water for spring farming. by the time of spring, over

4,000 buckets of water thus saved had been carried by shoulder-pole to the fields.

at a meeting of communist party members, everyone pledged to sweat it out and wrest a good harvest from the drought.

at the mass meetings, the people of tachai linked up this fight with the struggle against the revisionist lines and indignantly denounced the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique in trying to wreck the socialist revolution and construction and restore capitalism. recalling the militant history of tachai, chia chin-tsai, a veteran party member who is a former poor peasant, said: "when the bad flood of 1963 washed away our houses and ravaged our land, some persons said, 'the years of hard work swept away, everything's finished.' but, chairman mao's revolutionary line blazed the trail to a bright future. our worst natural calamity was turned into a motive force. far from being finished, tachai moved forward." chia cheng-jang carried on: "last year, ten hectares of millet failed to sprout because of dry weather and it was too late in the season for re-sowing. so we transplanted extra shoots from other fields and managed to get a full stand of around 120,000 shoots to the hectare. we owed this victory to chairman mao's revolutionary line and the tremendous efforts by all members of the brigade."

such education in line encouraged the people of tachai to start a gigantic battle to sow the spring crops against drought.

sowing the 33 hectares of maize required some 300,000 buckets of water. working 40 days on end, the people carried the water needed to fields scattered on slopes and in valleys, completing the task five days earlier than in previous years.

the drought not only called forth the revolutionary spirit of the people of tachai but raised their communist consciousness as well. the brigade in 1965 had built two large water detention ponds on a hill connected to the kuochuang reservoir by a seven-kilometre-long canal. the administration of the reservoir notified tachai in march this year that it would have an adequate supply of water for sowing. the tachai party branch committee, however, decided to carry water from wells while offering most of the water from the reservoir to two neighbouring brigades.

storming citadel of science

the people concentrated on scientific farming in order to increase yield. their success in interplanting maize with wheat resulted in a per-hectare yield of nine tons this year.

perched on mountain sides 800 metres above sea level, tachai has a frost-free period of only five months, with an average of 600 millimetres of rain in normal years. the people have grown only one crop of maize, millet or legumes a year through the centuries.

a scientific group started experiments in inter-planting maize with wheat in 1965, but their efforts over the next seven years-failed. last year, the group selected a maize variety which ripens between the early and late ripening species. this was their eighth try and they began sowing while the wheat was still green. members of the group managed the fields carefully and got a good harvest despite the unusually dry weather. plus wheat, the average yield on the experimental plot reached 11.25 tons per hectare.

this successful experience was repeated on a larger tract this year, contributing to the excellent harvest.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

The Lawful Rights of the Cambodian People Cannot Be Deprived, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English : Peking, Dec. 7, 1973)

the "people's daily" carried an article by its commentator today under the title "the lawful rights of the cambodian people cannot be deprived".

the full text of the article follows:

the 28th session of the united nations general assembly began debate on the draft resolution put forward by 33 member countries including algeria on december 4, 1973, which demands the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations and the expulsion of the representatives of the lon nol clique from the united nations and all its related bodies. but as the debate was underway and the representatives of many countries were asking for the floor, u.s. imperialism resorted to trickery and machination, and hastily railroaded a resolution through the session by a narrow majority of 52 votes against 50, postponing the debate on the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations to the next session of the general assembly. this is utterly unjustifiable. it only shows that the u.s. government has a guilty conscience, that it is afraid of the debate and afraid of the truth.

the 33-nation draft resolution was included in the agenda of the current session of the u.n. general assembly with a powerful 69-vote support. the representatives of many countries have spoken out to uphold justice and resolutely demanded an end to the most preposterous phenomenon -- the illegal occupation of cambodia's seat in the united nations by the lon nol clique. the royal government of national union of cambodia led by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, enjoys the warm support of the broad masses of the people at home and extensive recognition abroad. the 4th summit conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries held last september clearly pointed out that the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole legal government of cambodia and called on all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries to firmly support the cambodian people's just struggle. during the debate at the current u.n. general assembly, many representatives of third world countries have pooled their efforts in a

resolute struggle in support of the cambodian people's just cause and in defence of the dignity of the united nations, thereby demonstrating the strength of militant unity.

u.s. representative tapley bennett, jr., turned the facts upside down in his speech on december 5 when he described the restoration of the lawful rights of the r.g.n.u.c. in the u.n. as "supporting great power hegemony in asia", "interference in the internal affairs of a member state", and so on and so forth. what a grave accusation exclamation but, mr. bennett, wouldn't it be more appropriate to have that accusation levelled at u.s. imperialism itself? it is known to all what the united states has done in cambodia. who subverted the legal government of cambodia by taking advantage of samdech sihanouk's absence from the country? who carried out flagrant armed invasion and barbarous bombing against that country? who up to date is sparing no expense to prop up the tottering traitorous clique of lon nol? one hundred such questions may be put to the u.s. representative; let him reply to them. if you are really open and above-board and are not seeking hegemony in asia, then you should not obstruct the restoration of the lawful rights of the r.g.n.u.c. in the u.n., nor would you cling desperately to lon nol, a political corpse.

the cambodian people's just struggle against the lon nol clique is winning ever greater victories. the royal government of national union of cambodia has won ever broader recognition and support in the world. whatever tricks the united states may play, its attempt to deprive the cambodian people of their legitimate rights will inevitably fail in the end. the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations and the expulsion of the lon nol clique from that organization and all its related bodies constitute a general world trend and popular feelings that no force on earth can obstruct. the united states may succeed in postponing the debate, but it can never save the lon nol clique from its inevitable doom.

CHINA AND CANADA

Li Chiang Meets Canadian Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1973)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the canadian trade delegation led by r.e. latimer, assistant deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce. they exchanged views on trade issues of common interest to both countries.

Canadian Ice-Hockey Team Wins in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1973)

the "thunderbird" ice-hockey team of the canadian university of british columbia won a friendly match from the chinese ice-hockey team 5:0 at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

a welcome ceremony was held before the match. present were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan and li meng-hua, and leading members of the winter sports association, including tung nien-li.

also present were thomas bedeeki, acting director of the sports department of the canadian ministry of health and social welfare, who has come with the canadian ice-hockey delegation, and canadian ambassador to china c. john small.

the visitors are the third canadian sports delegation to visit china this year. chinese and canadian players practised together this morning and exchanged experience in ice-hockey training in the afternoon, as an indication of the friendship between the people and sports circles of the two countries.

the guests team showed fast attacking, close defence and good team work. 21-year-old right wing chuck cariçnan and 22-year-old left wing rich longpre scored the first two goals in the first and second periods. despite intensified attack put up by the chinese team in the third period, the faster canadian players added three more goals in succession.

the exciting match drew warm applause from the 18,000 spectators.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Comrades Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Chiang Ching and Keng Piao Meet and Fete Comrade Jacques Jurquet and Delegation He Is Leading

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1973)

chou en-lai and wang hung-wen, vice-chairmen of the central committee of the communist party of china, chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, met and gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the delegation of french marxist-leninist communists of the journal "l'humanite rouge" led by jacques jurquet. the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and li hsiao-pai and mao pao-chung.

French Delegation Leaves Paris for Peking

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 6, 1973)

a 113-member french delegation led by mrs. pierre messmer, wife of the french prime minister, and yves guena, minister of transport, left here for peking this evening to mark the establishment of air france's service between paris and peking.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese ambassador to france tseng tao and his wife chu li-ching.

France-China Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1973)

a france-china friendship delegation led by mme pierre messmer, wife of the franch prime minister, arrived in peking this afternoon. it has come to attend the celebrations of air france's inaugural service to peking and to pay a friendly visit to china.

the air service between paris and peking was formally inaugurated on september 8. the air service will make new contributions to the development of the friendship and cooperation and mutual understanding between china and france.

members of the friendship delegation consists of yves guena, minister of transport, and madame guena, georges calichon, chairman of air france, and madame calichon, and more than one hundred people.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, hsu han-ping, wife of foreign minister chi peng-fei, yu mei, vice-minister of communications, yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including yen chih-hsiang, chu hui-fen, hsiao fang-chou, chu chuan-hsien, ma chia-chun, yueh tai-heng and ma lien-kuei.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h, madame manac'h and embassy officials were present.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Hongkong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Dec. 7, 1973)

the kwangchow acrobatic troupe with li wei-ying as its leader and sun chih-cheng as its deputy leader wound up its friendly performance tour of australia and new zealand and arrived here today. the troupe will give performances in hongkong.

the kwangchow acrobatic troupe was greeted at the airport by noted personages from various circles in hongkong and macao, including li ming-tse, chen yao-tsai, fei yi ming,

wang kuan-cheng, ho hsien, henry ying tung fok, yang kuang, shih hui, li shu-tung, liao sheng-tung, pun ching an, chuang shih-ping, chang chi, mai wen-lan, chang ya-ping, cheng mu-hao, mai tso-hsien, hsu chan-hsing, chen hung, fang yuan-mou, huang yuan-li, liao yi-yuan and jen yi-chih.

li chu-sheng, deputy director of the hongkong branch of hsinhua news agency, was present.

Hongkong International Badminton Invitation Exhibition Matches Continue

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1973)

badminton enthusiasts warmly welcomed the militant spirit of perseverance and superb skill displayed by the players in their thrill-packed exhibition matches on the second day of the international badminton invitation exhibition matches here this evening.

ace badminton players from the philippines, thailand, japan, sweden, denmark, singapore, china and west germany took part in the competitions this evening.

the badminton enthusiasts were enthralled by a women's doubles contest played by china's chen yu-niang and liu hsia with the west german pair irmgard gerlatzka and brigitte steden. the two teams comprised both veteran and up-and-coming players who had thrown themselves into the match with drive and mounting militancy.

shortly after the match began, the chinese players seized the moment when their opponents lost balance as a result of excessive hard smashes at the backcourt, and imparted speed to their return shots which caught their opponents unawares. they won the first set 15-4. in the ensuing set, the two teams were locked in a more intense contest. by bringing her backhand level services into full play, chen yu-niang provided liu hsia with opportunities to drive killing shots. unruffled, the west german pair put up a steady game. at the same time, they redoubled their efforts to block the net and succeeded in retrieving many seemingly impossible shots to the great delight of the spectators. this set ended up with a score of 15-5 in favour of the chinese players.

the chinese player chen yu-niang said after the match: "it is our great pleasure to have this opportunity to exchange experience with our west german friends and learn from each other. their seriousness in playing is worth learning." her team-mate liu hsia said: "friendship will remain forever while victory or loss is momentary." the west german player irmgard gerlatzka replied with happiness: "the match is very fine exclamation"

in the men's singles contest between china's fang kai-hsiang and sweden's ace player thomas kihlstrom, the chinese player won the match in two straight sets, but his opponent put up a stiff fight too. playing a spirited game, the chinese player won many points in a row by sending his shots to the backcourt to make breakthrough for smashes. skilled in his backhand strokes coupled with droppings, kihlstrom is an experienced badminton player. fang kai-hsiang said after the match: "i have many things to learn from kihlstrom, particularly from his backhand smashes." he said: "through this friendly competition, we have gained mutual understanding and the friendship between the chinese and swedish players has been strengthened. we hope there will be more friendly exchanges between them in the future."

in the men's doubles, japanese players jungi honma and kinji zeniya played wonderfully with west german players michael schnaase and gerd kucki. the japanese players carried two sets in succession (15-7,15-8). kinji zeniya retrieved seemingly impossible shots many a time which drew repeated applause from the spectators. the west german players once took the lead by 6-4 after fierce counter-attacks but lost the second set to their japanese opponents (8-15) who kept attacking with hard smashes.

results of other three games are: danish players svend pri and flemming delfs vs. ahmad bakar and chan kong meng of singapore (2:0) in the men's doubles; thailand player sangob rattanusorn vs. daniel t. so of the philippines (2:0); well-known japanese player etsuko takenaka vs. swedish player anette borjesson (2:0) in another women's singles game.

after the competition, chinese players had cordial chats with players of other countries on the court. they encouraged each other to make further progress.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Prime Minister Watches Chinese-Jamaican Table Tennis Match

(NCNA-English Kingston, Dec. 6, 1973)

prime minister michael manley and mrs. manley watched a friendly match between the chinese and jamaican table tennis teams here yesterday evening.

this was the third and last match played by the guest team in jamaica.

fuarnado roberts of jamaica was pitted against yu yi-tse of china. they played fiercely and tenaciously, drawing a great interest from the 6,000 spectators. roberts adopted the cutting tactics coupled with close defence and long drives in counter-attack, while yu yi-tse used fast attack and varied methods of playing. some spectators gaily rose to their feet and applauded the excellent performance. monica desousa, jamaica's women's singles champion who had attended the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking last august, took part in the friendly match yesterday evening. she displayed profound skill during her encounter with china's li li. her surprise long drives won warm praise from the spectators.

governor general florizel glasspole saw the chinese team's first match on the evening of december 3.

earlier on november 30, prime minister manley received all members of the chinese team. he writes in a special pamphlet honouring the chinese table tennis delegation, "we are happy to welcome our chinese brothers and sisters on the table tennis team to jamaica.... we know that they come in friendship and we receive them in the same spirit." "i am confident that this table tennis tournament will be conducted in such an atmosphere, and that through this meeting in jamaica and many others to come, the fraternal links which exist between the people of jamaica and the people of china will be strengthened," he says.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Kyoto Economic Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1973)

the japanese kyoto economic friendship delegation left here by air today on a visit to southern china before leaving for home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and japanese friends in peking.

while in peking, the delegation had contacts with chinese import and export corporations and visited an art and crafts exhibition and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Friendship Delegation Concludes Visit to Lao Liberated Areas

(NCNA-English Sam Neua, Dec. 7, 1973)

the chinese friendship delegation concluded its visit to the lao liberated areas and left here for home on the morning of december 5, carrying with it the revolutionary friendship of the lao people to the chinese people. chen kang is head of the delegation and liu hsi-chang deputy head.

members of the central committee of the lao patriotic front sisavat kaebounhung, chanmi duongboupti, maysouk saysompheng, sisana sisane, sinkapo chounlamani, apheui keobounheuang, chalen phuongchan and vice-chairmen of the alliance committee of the lao patriotic neutralist forces deuan sounnalath, kham ouane boupha were at the guest house to bid farewell to the chinese delegation.

several thousand people lined the road to see off the delegation.

maysouk saysompheng and sinkapo chounlamani, members of the l.p.f. central committee, and savay, cadre of the supreme command of the lao people's liberation army, accompanied the delegation to the laos-viet nam border.

during its stay in laos, the chinese friendship delegation had called on heroic units which have made contributions to the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and visited the old revolutionary base and the countryside where people are rebuilding their homes. they also watched the excellent performances given by the art troupe of the l.p.f. central committee.

on december 1, when the chinese delegation arrived in the sam neua province, it was warmly welcomed by thaoma khaykhamphithoum, member of the l.p.f. central committee and head of the province, phiahom sombat, member of the l.p.f. central committee and chairman of the provincial committee of the l.p.f., and other leaders of the province as well as responsible members of mass organizations, fighters and other people. they attended a mass meeting and the "basi" traditional ceremony and visited the heroic sam neua city.

thaoma khaykhamphithoum gave a banquet for the chinese delegation that evening.

on december 2 and 3, the chinese delegation paid a visit to the xieng kho district -- birthplace of the heroic lao people's liberation army, where the people have made big successes in building the liberated area. the chinese guests had cordial conversations and a get-together with the local cadres and people. they were welcomed by the local people with great enthusiasm.

on the evening of december 4, the central committee of the lao patriotic front gave a grand farewell reception for the chinese friendship delegation.

present on the occasion were sithon khommadam, faydang, vice-chairmen of the l.p.f. central committee; col. deuan sounnalath, kham ouane boupha, vice-chairmen of the alliance committee of the lao patriotic neutralist forces; and members of the l.p.f. central committee and the l.p.n.f. alliance committee; high-ranking officers of the army and leading members of various mass organizations.

sisavat made a speech at the reception. he said that the visit of the chinese friendship delegation to the lao liberated areas was "an active contribution to the enhancement of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the lao and chinese peoples and constituted an encouragement to the lao people in their struggle for the consolidation of independence, peace and national concord and for the implementation of the vientiane agreement and its protocol."

he said that the visit of the chinese friendship delegation "manifested the unswerving sympathy and support of the chinese people to the lao people's patriotic struggle".

sisavat asked the delegation to assure the chinese people of the lao people's determination to be worthy of the friends and brothers of the great chinese people.

in his speech, chen kang, head of the chinese friendship delegation, expressed once again his sincere thanks to the l.p.f. central committee and the lao people for their cordial, friendly and warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the delegation.

he said that through this visit the chinese delegation has seen for itself the lao people's militant spirit of fighting heroically, fearing neither brute force nor sacrifices and witnessed their revolutionary will of defying difficulties, working hard and relying on their own strength, and their high revolutionary vigilance. all this has made a deep and unforgetable impression on us and is worth our learning."

chen kang said, "our two peoples have consistently supported and encouraged each other, we will, as always, firmly support your just struggle until total victory."

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Prime Minister on Malacca Strait

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1973)

malaysian prime minister abdul razak pointed out in kuala lumpur on december 3 that the malacca strait between malaysia and indonesia should not be utilized by other countries for their political and military aims, according to malaysian press reports.

the prime minister said before the parliament that malaysia's policy on the malacca strait is based on the principle of defending the right to 12 nautical mile territorial sea.

m. ghazali, minister of home affairs and minister of information, announced on december 5 that the malaysian and indonesian naval forces are scheduled to hold a five-day joint military exercise at the malacca strait on december 19.

it is reported that soviet ambassador to singapore b. bezrukavnikov speaking at a meeting in singapore on

november 30 peddled again the idea that the malacca strait and the singapore strait are "international waterways", in defiance of the 12-mile claim of the strait countries. recently, the two super-powers, the soviet union and the united states, were reported to have sent military ships to the indian ocean through the malacca strait to reinforce their positions for hegemony in the ocean.

malaysia and indonesia declared years ago to extend their territorial seas from 3 nautical miles to 12. in november, 1971, malaysia, singapore and indonesia issued a joint statement expressing firm opposition to "internationalization" of the malacca strait and announcing their decision jointly to administer the affairs concerning the malacca strait and the singapore strait.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese King Issues Message to Nation on China Visit

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Dec. 7, 1973)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev today issued a message to the nation before his departure for a state visit to the people's republic of china.

the message said: "china is one of our closest neighbouring countries and we have had a very happy relation with this country since ancient times."

the message added: "it is our hope that with our present visit to china, relations between our two countries will be further strengthened and the field of cooperation widened."

Nepalese Journals Hail New Development of Friendship between Nepal and China

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Dec. 7, 1973)

new development of the friendship between nepal and china was acclaimed by nepalese journals on the occasion of the nepalese king's visit to the people's republic of china.

the weekly "matribhumi" in an editorial on december 4 said that the peoples of nepal and china are very happy about nepalese king birendra's forthcoming visit to china. the editorial stressed that "the cordial and friendly relations existing between nepal and china have presented before the world an illustrious example of peaceful coexistence." "whatever problems had been left by history have already been settled by them on the basis of equality and mutual understanding."

the editorial said that "king birendra's first state visit to china will definitely add a new chapter in the history of nepal-china friendship." "the nepalese people are also confident that mutual cooperation between nepal and china will be further enlarged as a result of this visit."

the nepalese weekly "naya kiran" in an editorial on december 5 said that "close and intimate relations have existed between nepal and china since time immemorial. with the founding of the people's republic of china, these relations have been strengthened." "nepal's pursuance of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the policy of non-alignment has made these relations more intimate."

the editorial continued: "we are confident that king birendra's forthcoming state visit to china will open a new chapter in the history of friendship and cooperation between nepal and china." "we wish success to king birendra's visit," the editorial said in conclusion.

Nepalese King Leaves Kathmandu for State Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Dec. 7, 1973)

their majesties king birendra bir bikram shah dev and queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah left here by special plane today for a state visit to china at the invitation of tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council.

their majesties were seen off at the airport by chairman of the royal representative council prince gyanendra, princess komal, prince dhirendra and princess prekshya, and other members of the royal family.

also present at the airport were prime minister nagendra prasad rijal, chief justice ratna bahadur bista, chairman of the standing committee of the state council bedananda jha, vice-chairman of the national panchayat dambar bahadur basnet, ministers and other high ranking officials and officers as well as prominent public figures.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in nepal hsu chia-san and diplomatic envoys of other countries were also present.

their majesties are accompanied on the visit by minister of foreign affairs gyanendra bahadur karki and other members of the royal entourage.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih left here by the same plane in their majesties' company.

Nepalese King and Queen Arrive in Kunming to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Kunming, Dec. 7, 1973)

his majesty birendra bir bikram shah dev, king of nepal, and her majesty queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah and their entourage arrived in kunming from kathmandu by special plane this afternoon and were accorded a warm welcome by people of various nationalities here.

king birendra and queen aishwarya are on a state visit to china at the invitation of tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council.

the distinguished guests from nepal, a friendly neighbour, were warmly greeted at the airport by chou hsing, chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife yang yu-ying, wang pi-cheng, first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army, and li wei, chairman of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee.

the breeze was mild and the sun shone bright today in kunming, the capital of the multi-national yunnan province. the national flags of china and nepal and many colourful buntings fluttered at the kunming airport. arriving a little past three in the afternoon, king birendra, queen aishwarya, foreign minister gyanendra bahadur karki and other distinguished nepalese guests were greeted by chou hsing as they alighted from the plane. they warmly shook hands. king birendra and queen aishwarya, accompanied by chou hsing, walked round the airport to meet the well-wishers of various nationalities. in colourful national dress, the crowd of several thousand beat drums and started national dances to welcome the guests. they cheered: "a warm welcome to the distinguished nepalese guests exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and nepal exclamation"

tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal, accompanied king birendra and queen aishwarya to kunming by the same plane.

kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and mrs. subba, made a special trip from peking to kunming and were present at the airport to welcome the distinguished nepalese guests.

chou hsing, chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome his majesty king birendra and her majesty queen aishwarya and the other distinguished nepalese guests. chou hsing and foreign minister gyanendra bahadur karki proposed toasts at the banquet. the hosts and guests drank toasts time and again to the constant development of the friendship between china and nepal.

after the banquet, the distinguished guests were entertained with a performance of local songs and dances and acrobatics.

earlier in the afternoon, king birendra and queen aishwarya, in the company of chou hsing and his wife yang yu-ying, toured the scenic hsishan mountain here.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes Distinguished Nepalese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from nepal".

full text follows:

his majesty birendra bir bikram shah dev, king of nepal, and her majesty queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah are due to arrive in china's capital of peking today on a state visit at the invitation of tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council. filled with joy, the chinese people extend a warm welcome to the distinguished nepalese guests who bring with them the profound sentiments of the people of nepal, our friendly neighbour, for the chinese people.

nepal has a long history and ancient culture. the industrious and brave nepalese people have a glorious tradition of resisting imperialist aggression. under the leadership of his majesty king birendra, the government and people of the kingdom of nepal have consistently adhered to the non-alignment policy of independence, self-determination, peace and neutrality formulated by his majesty the late king mahendra, and unswervingly defended their national independence and state sovereignty. the nepalese people have made untiring efforts and gratifying achievements in developing their national economy and culture and in building their country. we rejoice over the achievements nepal has made in various fields and wish it new successes on the road of independent development.

both china and nepal are developing countries belonging to the third world. the international situation at present is excellent. the people of asia, africa and latin america have won new victories in their struggle for national independence and safeguarding national sovereignty. the countries and peoples of the third world have become a strong force in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and are playing a more and more important role in international affairs. the spirit of unity in struggle of the third world was fully demonstrated at the 4th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries held not long ago in algeria. at this conference king birendra spoke strongly against foreign intervention, aggression and power politics and advocated "protecting weak from strong, and freeing poor from rich". he condemned racialism and colonialism and showed support for the national liberation movement. nepal's just stand is a positive contribution to the cause of unity against imperialism of the asian, african and latin american people. for this we express our admiration and appreciation. the chinese people are

willing to strengthen unity with the people of nepal and all other nations and peoples opposed to aggression, subversion, intervention, domination and bullying and join them in common struggle.

china and nepal are linked by mountains and rivers and have been close neighbours cherishing a traditional friendship since ancient times. for the past one thousand and five hundred years the relations between china and nepal have been peaceful and friendly. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and nepal in 1955, the friendship between the two countries has made new development. chinese premier chou en-lai twice visited nepal. his majesty the late king mahendra and crown prince birendra also visited china. in 1960, china and nepal signed a peace and friendship treaty and the following year the border question was successfully solved. from then on, the economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges between the two countries have been continuously strengthened. the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries have set a fine example for the relations between countries based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence. the chinese people treasure their friendship with the nepalese people and will strive to consolidate and develop this friendship. we are deeply convinced that the current visit of the distinguished nepalese guests to our country will make new contributions to the further consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between china and nepal. we sincerely wish the distinguished nepalese guests a completely successful visit.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Acrobats Conclude Visit to New Zealand

(NCNA-English Wellington, Dec. 7, 1973)

the chinese kwangchow acrobatic troupe concluded its performance tour of new zealand and left here for hongkong today, carrying back the new zealand people's expression of friendship for the chinese people.

the troupe, led by li wei-ying and his deputy sun chih-cheng, stayed in new zealand for a month. it gave 19 performances for over 30,000 spectators in wellington, christchurch and auckland. it also performed for more

than 4,000 workers, farmers, students and other new zealand friends. the performances were warmly applauded everywhere.

during the tour, the chinese acrobats visited factories, farms, schools, museums and scenic spots. they made many new acquaintances and exchanged experience with artistes.

chinese ambassador to new zealand pei chien-chang gave a reception yesterday evening for the visit of the acrobatic troupe. among the 300 guests present were deputy prime minister h. watt, minister of immigration and mines f.m. colman, chief justice sir richard wild, speaker of the house of representatives s.a. whitehead, mayor of wellington sir francis kitts and other senior government officials and members of parliament. roy evans, president of the national committee of new zealand-china society, personages of cultural, press, sports and other circles and representatives of overseas chinese also attended.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei Meets and Fetes Romanian Trade Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1973)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with the delegation of the central council of the general trade union confederation of romania led by stefan pavel, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and secretary of the central council of the confederation.

present were ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim, and marius gheorghiu, second secretary, of the romanian embassy here.

present were chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking trade union council, chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including ou tang-liang and han hsi-ya.

after the meeting, comrade chi teng-kuei hosted a banquet in honour of the romanian comrades.

Romanian Gymnastics Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 7, 1973)

the romanian gymnastics delegation wound up its visit to shanghai and left here by plane for changsha today.

the romanian gymnasts gave an exhibition with the shanghai team yesterday evening. the romanian gymnasts showed difficult routines in new arrangements. the exciting performance of the twentyeight romanian and chinese gymnasts drew warm applause from the 5,000 spectators.

present were leading members of departments concerned, including tu chien, li fu-hsun and liu ping-chen.

the romanian delegation arrived in shanghai from peking on december 4 and was feted by the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission in the evening.

while in shanghai, the romanian guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a primary school and a children's palace and were given a warm welcome.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets and Fetes Advance Party of Sri Lanka Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade tsai shu-fan met and hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of dr. j.b. kelegama and two other members of the advance party of the sri lanka government trade delegation.

present on the occasion were hsi yeh-sheng, chang hsien-cheng, fu hsing and chang-ting-yu.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and counsellor n.m.m.i. hussain of the embassy were present.

dr. j.b. kelegama and his party arrived in peking yesterday.

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CONFUCIAN THOUGHT

The Struggle between Those Opposing Confucius and Those Honoring Confucius in the Past Hundred Years or More

by

the Mass Criticism Units of Peking University and Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 7, 1973)

In the past hundred years or more China witnessed a period of great social reform and progress. Each important reform in society was marked by the violent struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ways of thinking--between revolution and counter-revolution, between progress and retrogression, between reformism and conservatism. In the ideological sphere, those opposing Confucius and those honoring Confucius were again and again locked in violent struggle.

Historical experience merits attention. A review of the history of the struggle between those opposing Confucius and those honoring Confucius in the past hundred years or more would be of help to our understanding the great significance of the deep-going criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and of the criticism of Confucian thought which are now underway.

I.

The great peasants' revolution of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo was the first upsurge of democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism in modern China. The spearhead of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo peasants' revolutionary movement was directed toward the whole feudal system. It violently pounded against the Confucian school of thought--the spiritual prop upholding the old feudal system.

One year after the conclusion of the Opium War (1843), Hung Hsiu-ch'uan, leader of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo peasants' revolution, resolutely

smashed the shrine of Confucius and declared war on the whole feudal system. It was in this year that he began to organize a secret revolutionary body in preparation for armed insurrection. Subsequently, for the purpose of inspiring the laboring people to break away from the shackles of feudal ideas, he told the following story: "Almighty God" exhibited Confucius' books and pointed out their "numerous mistakes" that made people "wicked." He order the angel to flog Confucius. "Confucius knelt before Heavenly Brother Christ and pleaded for mercy again and again. He was flogged again and again, and he went on pleading." ("T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo" Part II in Modern Historical Data Series) In the long feudal society, Confucius was the "Absolute authority" and none could offend him. Now, Hung Hsiu-ch'uan made this "sage" of the feudal landlord class kneel before "Almighty God," the incarnation of the peasant class, receive "flogging," "plead again and again for mercy" and "go on pleading." This during action of going against the tide to break away from the shackles of feudal traditions of two thousand years standing fully reflected the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of peasants in China in firmly opposing the feudal system.

Wherever the peasants' revolutionary armed forces of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo went, they first smashed the shrines of "Sage Confucius," proclaimed the Confucian books as "evil books" and launched revolutionary mop-up operations against the "sages" of all ages that represented the feudal system and ideology.

The T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo peasants' revolution also criticized and repudiated the feudal political authority, clan authority, religious authority and authority of the husband. Hung Hsiu-ch'uan advocated that "man is the most valuable in the world" (Yüan-tao Chueh-shih Hsün), and that "all idols made of wood, stone, mud and paper" were "devils" and "demons" and were enemies that had to be overthrown by the revolution. He also criticized the "selfish and self-important sovereign" (ibid) and opposed feudal absolutism and the caste system. In policy, the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo stipulated the equality of man and woman in land distribution, "marriage without any consideration given to wealth" and the participation of men and women alike in economic, political and military activities.

The T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo peasants' revolution was opposed to Confucius, but the reactionary feudal landlord class had to honor Confucius in order to uphold its moribund rule. In his "Manifesto against the Kwangtung Bandits," counter-revolutionary hangman Tseng Kuo-fan laid salient emphasis on defending "the ways of Confucius and Mencius." He attacked the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo's opposition to Confucius as a "strange tragedy for Confucianism" since "the beginning of the world" that made Confucius and Mencius "weep bitterly in the Hades." He lamented over "the sudden clean sweep made of propriety, the principles of human relationships, the Book of Odes, the Book of History, and the laws and institutions." Therefore, for the sake of "consoling the hidden sorrows of Confucius and Mencius and the principles of human relationships" and at the same time of enabling the feudal "sovereign and father" to uphold his reactionary rule, it was necessary to proceed with the sanguinary suppression of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo peasants' revolution. He gathered together the landlord class and all reactionary forces under the banner of honoring Confucius, and used what he called the "profound

benevolence of all sages" to suppress the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution in collusion with the imperialist forces.

II.

The period of old bourgeois democratic revolution extended from the middle of the 19th century to the May 4 Movement. At the time, the struggle between the new school of learning and the old school of learning on the cultural front was the struggle between the new culture of the bourgeoisie and the old culture of the feudal class. The enlightenment thinkers of the bourgeoisie represented by Yen Fu introduced the new learning of the bourgeoisie of the West to oppose the old learning of the feudal landlord class. However, due to the feebleness of the Chinese bourgeoisie, the new learning they promoted was adulterated with plenty of feudal content. K'ang yu-wei, the representative of the bourgeois reformers, advocated "changing the system on the basis of the old order" to show that their reforms were not in contravention of "the ways of sages" Confucius and Mencius.

From the failure of the Coup of Wu Hsü Year (1898), the bourgeois revolutionaries led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen began to realize that without overthrowing feudal monarchy with revolutionary means, a bourgeois republic could not be set up. Some people among them were aware that Confucian thought was the spiritual prop upholding feudal absolutism. "Confucius specially called on people to be loyal and obedient to the sovereign. These words are very beneficial to the sovereign. Therefore, those merciless autocrats and public enemies were very fond of him, and the common people were told to respect him. They called him the 'supreme sage' to insure that none would dare to disrespect him, and also laid down a criminal code for dealing with libel against the sage so that the common people would not dare to say anything against him." Therefore, in order to overthrow feudal monarchy, it was necessary to overthrow Confucius and his reactionary thought. ("Follow the Ancient Ways" in T'ung-tzu Shih-chieh, No. 31)

The 1911 Revolution led to the overthrow of feudal monarchy, but its fruit of victory was usurped by the reactionary feudal forces represented by Yüan Shih-k'ai. Yüan Shih-k'ai was bent on becoming emperor, and backed by imperialism, he carried out counter-revolutionary feudal restoration activities on a large scale. He made use of Confucius as a tool for creating public opinion in favor of counter-revolutionary restoration. He "offered sacrifices to Heaven and Confucius" on a large scale and talked nonsense saying that "only the ways of Confucius are evergreen and eternal like the universe" and "are indispensable like cloth and grain." ("Presidential Order on Offering of Sacrifices to the Sage")

At the time, the former bourgeois reformers had already degenerated to become feudal royalists. Their ringleader K'ang Yu-wei and others actively took part in the counter-revolutionary feudal restoration activities of Yüan Shih-k'ai and later of Chang Hsün. They vociferously publicized the honoring of Confucius in a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history. After the failure of Yüan Shih-k'ai's restoration, K'ang Yu-wei still found it fit to send a letter to the government of the Peiyang warlords

at the time advocating that Confucianism be taken as "state religion" for incorporation into the Constitution. He vilified the revolutionary movement of the time for "ruining" the "common practice of the people" because it "did not honor Confucius." ("Letter to the Minister of Education") He came to the conclusion: "China is independent of Confucianism, and once Confucianism is dissolved, there would be no China." ("Suggestions for the Draft Constitution of the Republic of China") What he described as "China" was the feudal old China. He tried his utmost to honor Confucius because he sought all-round restoration of feudal rule in China.

During the period of old democratic revolution, bourgeois ideology had some progressive role to play in its struggle against feudal ideology. "However, because the Chinese bourgeoisie lacked strength and the world had already entered the era of imperialism, this bourgeois ideology was only able to last for a few rounds and was beaten back by the reactionary alliance of the enslaving ideology of foreign imperialism and the 'back to the ancients' ideology of Chinese feudalism; as soon as this reactionary ideological alliance started a minor counter-offensive, the so-called new learning lowered its banners, muffled its drums and beat a retreat, retaining its outer form but losing its sound." ("On New Democracy") The historic mission of leading a thoroughgoing new cultural revolution against imperialism and feudalism could not but fall on the shoulders of the Chinese proletariat.

III.

During the period of the great May 4 Movement, the Chinese proletariat mounted the stage of history to become the revolutionary leading class. Guided by Marxism-Leninism, the new stage of bourgeois democratic revolution that was thoroughly opposed to imperialism and feudalism began. On the cultural front, "down with the Confucian school" was a brand-new revolutionary slogan put forward during the May 4 Movement. Around the May 4 Movement, there were published in Hsiang-chiang P'ing-lun, New Youth, Hsiang-tao Chou-pao and other magazines many articles criticizing Confucian thought, the feudal culture represented by Confucius and the adverse current favoring the honoring of Confucius and study of classics.

The greatest and most heroic standard bearer of the new cultural revolution was Lu Hsün. Inspired by the October Socialist Revolution, he saw "the dawn of a new century," actively flung himself into the revolutionary torrents and launched a violent struggle against the feudal forces represented by Confucius' "ethical education." In 1918, Lu Hsün published in New Youth the first piece of new literature of China--"Diary of a Maniac." This was a heroic manifesto for opposing ethical education and denouncing Confucius. Lu Hsün penetratingly revealed that when those feudal rulers were loudly praising the "benevolence, righteousness and moral principles" of Confucius, "their lips were still greasy with human fat and their minds were also loaded with cannibalistic ideas." He accused the feudal society as "a place practicing cannibalism": "Leaving through history which is not identified with years and ages, there are scrawled on each page the words 'benevolence, righteousness and moral principles'.... It takes half an evening of careful reading to find out in between the lines that the two words 'man eating' are written all over the whole volume." He profoundly pointed out that"in future, the survival of cannibals in the world would not

be tolerated," and he called on the people to rise and overthrow the thoroughly wicked old society of "pitch darkness where one cannot tell day from night." Lu Hsün also used his uniquely pungent satirical essays to expose mercilessly the old society in different ways. He challenged the adverse current represented by those favoring the restoration of feudalism and denounced them as "contemporary killers."

"The cultural revolution ushered in by the May 4 Movement was uncompromising in its opposition to feudal culture; there had never been such a great and thoroughgoing cultural revolution since the dawn of Chinese history." ("On New Democracy") One important target hit by this cultural revolution led by the proletariat and guided by Marxism-Leninism was the old ethics and old culture represented by the Confucian school. At the time, the advanced communists reflected the revolutionary aspiration of the broad masses of laboring people who had been enslaved for several thousand years for the overthrow of imperialist and feudal domination. They formed an alliance with all possible allies, deployed themselves in battle array, and launched a heroic attack against the "Confucian school" in various spheres of social science and literature and art. "Its influence has been so great and its impact so powerful that it is invincible wherever it goes. The numbers it has rallied behind it have no parallel in Chinese history." (Ibid) Under the pounding of so violent a revolution, Confucius who was for more than two thousand years always the "absolute authority" in the feudal society finally found his dignity in the dust.

Carried forward by the revolutionary currents of the May 4 Movement, some bourgeois intelleltuals also criticized and repudiated the old culture and ethics of feudalism. However, they formed the right wing in the movement and were unable to oppose thoroughly imperialism and feudalism. Therefore, their opposition to the "Confucian school" was also not thoroughgoing. After the deep-going development of the movement, the bourgeois intellectuals of the right wing represented by reactionary comprador-scholar Hu Shih immediately turned reactionary and threw themselves into the embrace of imperialism and feudalism. In July 1919, Hu Shih urgently cast forth a counter-revolutionary article entitled "Spend More Time in the Study of Problems, Talk Less About Doctrines." He openly opposed the use of Marxism to observe and guide the Chinese revolution and tried his utmost to publicize imperialist and feudal culture. During the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, he cast forth a reactionary article entitled "On Confucianism" to openly advocate the honoring of Confucius in coordination with the counter-revolutionary encirclement and suppression campaign launched by the Kuomintang reactionaries. He eulogized Confucius as "the great sage for the salvation of the whole mankind" rising because of demand. Meanwhile, he also vociferously publicized that Confucius, as a descendant of the Yin Dynasty, was a "great scholar" of a subjugated nation who after the subjugation of Yin by Chou was "rich in the pliable philosophy of life of a descendant of a previous dynasty for toleration" and displayed "the magnanimous spirit of 'subordination to Chou'." Hu Shih openly publicized the spirit of the subjugated people to create public opinion for Japanese imperialism that vainly attempted to conquer China at the time. This

adverse current to "honor Confucius" whipped up by these people was for counter-attacking the May 4 Movement and for serving the counter-revolutionary political needs of imperialism and the landlord-comprador bourgeoisie.

IV.

After the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, it played a leading role in setting up the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolutionary united front and in whipping up the dynamic great revolutionary movement.

The peasants' revolutionary movement in Hunan and other places personally led by Chairman Mao made turbulent headway in the short course of a few months and directed the spearhead of struggle straight at the feudal authorities upheld by the Confucian school. "These four authorities--political, clan, religious and masculine--are the embodiment of the whole feudal-patriarchal system and ideology, and are the four thick ropes binding the Chinese people, particularly the peasants." ("Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan") This was the continuation and deep-going development of the "down with the Confucian school" in the May 4 Movement. In his "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" Chairman Mao warmly praised this saying, "To overthrow these feudal forces is the real objective of the national revolution. In a few months the peasants have accomplished what Dr. Sun Yat-sen wanted, but failed, to accomplish in the forty years he devoted to the national revolution. This is a marvellous feat never before achieved, not just in forty, but in thousands of years. It's fine."

Scared to death by the revolutionary movement, the big bourgeoisie betrayed the revolution and went over completely to the counter-revolutionary camp of the imperialist and feudal forces. They carried out frenzied counter-revolutionary military and cultural encirclement and suppression of the revolutionary people. Honoring Confucius and reading classics formed an important component of counter-revolutionary cultural encirclement and suppression. They frenziedly cried that "Confucius is the cornerstone of Chinese culture" and that "the revival of Confucian thought is essential to the consummation of the great undertaking of building the nation." In 1928, they also proclaimed an order to protect all Confucian temples and barefacedly declared, "The protection of Confucian temples is for the radical extermination of communism." In all places (especially in places like Hunan that constituted the fountainhead of revolution), the reactionary warlord governments all arbitrarily ordered the honoring of Confucius and reading of classics. The feudal and bourgeois men of letters and scholars, such as Hu Shih and his like, accordingly desperately created for them reactionary public opinion favoring the honoring of Confucius. All this fully exposed that their desire to "revive" Confucian thought was for counter-attacking and settling accounts in the reverse with the revolutionary people.

During the counter-revolutionary cultural encirclement and suppression campaign, Lu Hsün, the general in command of the new cultural revolution, waged the most courageous and resolute struggle in resistance. In 1935, Lu Hsün published an article entitled "Confucius in Contemporary China" that hit the nail on the head and bared the counter-revolutionary

objective in honoring Confucius and reading classics. He sharply pointed out the reactionary essence of Confucian thought in serving the rulers of the exploting classes saying, "Confucius had devised outstanding methods for administering national affairs, but such methods were designed for those in power to rule the people, and no thought was given to the people." Therefore, only the reactionary ruling classes eulogized Confucius. "In China, Confucius was played up by those in power. He was the sage to those in power or those who aspired for the reins of power, and had nothing to do with the ordinary people." Lu Hsün said that honoring Confucius and reading classics was nothing more than "a brickbat for knocking at the door" used by the reactionaries to carry out counter-revolutionary restoration. He pointed out that these reactionaries were just day-dreaming because the "door to happiness" had not opened to anyone. In the end, the reactionaries could not get away from their inevitable doom.

Around the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan, for the purpose of further carrying out aggression against China and of "conquering the thinking of the Chinese people" as counselled by Hu Shih, Japanese imperialism also vociferously advocated honoring Confucius and made reactionary propaganda of so-called establishment of the "Great East Asia New Order" and "paradise of enlightenment" with "the teachings of Confucius."

Class struggle in society is necessarily reflected within the Party. During the period, for the purpose of carrying out their opportunist lines, opportunist ringleaders Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and others also brazen-facedly publicized the reactionary thought of the "Confucian school." Wang Ming eulogized Confucian thought as "the national virtue and national spirit of five thousand years standing" in China and advocated the need to share weal and woe with the Kuomintang reactionaries and to rely on each other for life in accordance with the spirit of "great benevolence and love of the nation" so as to carry out his Right-deviation opportunist line. Liu Shao-ch'i also actively cast forth his sinister "Self-Cultivation" to publicize the "ways of Confucius and Mencius." He also talked nonsense saying that Confucian thought was "useful to our national revolutionary war of resistance against Japan" and that communists should "make compromise with Confucius." Anti-communist Kuomintang element Ch'en Po-ta first cast forth his "philosophy for national defense" to publicize his Right-deviation capitulationist line, and later, in the name of "studying" history of philosophy, he vociferously advocated honoring Confucius. He talked nonsense saying that provided Confucius' "loyalty and forgiveness" were slightly revised by changing "do not do to others what you don't to be done to you" into "do not do to others what you don't want to be done to them," they would become "the highest virtues of mankind." He also said in praise, "Confucius had performed epoch-making feats in the history of development of Chinese culture, and his contributions to the spiritual undertakings of our nation cannot be covered up." ("Philosophical Thought of Confucius") They publicized such fallacies to honor Confucius out of their desire to capitulate to the Kuomintang reactionaries and Japanese imperialism.

Chairman Mao had criticized and repudiated this adverse current to honor Confucius at home and abroad, inside and outside the Party, in "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and other articles. He especially summed

up things historically in "On New Democracy" saying that "all those who advocate the worship of Confucius, the study of the Confucian canon, the old ethical code and the old ideas in opposition to the new culture and new ideas" were all exponents of reactionary culture, and that "this kind of reactionary culture serves the imperialists and the feudal class and must be swept away. Unless it is swept away, no new culture of any kind can be built up. There is no construction without destruction, no flowing without damming and no motion without rest; the two are locked in a life-and-death struggle."

V.

The socialist revolution is an unprecedentedly profound great revolution in society. Chairman Mao has summed up the historical experience of proletarian dictatorship at home and in the international arena, put forward the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and formulated for our Party the basic line for the historical period of socialism.

Chairman Mao pays very great attention to class struggle within the superstructure and the ideological sphere. For more than twenty years in the past, Chairman Mao personally led the whole Party and the people of the whole country to start the criticism of reactionary film "The Life of Wu Hsün," the criticism of the Hu Shih school of bourgeois idealism in the study of "The Dream of the Red Chamber" and the criticism of Yang Hsien-chen's reactionary philosophical thought, and launched the revolution in literature and art and the revolution in education. These revolutions have effectively consolidated and strengthened the proletarian dictatorship and struck a heavy blow at the influence of feudalism, capitalism and the ideas of all exploiting classes dominating the ideological sphere.

However, the toppled exploiting classes are not reconciled to their defeat. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, agents of the landlord and bourgeois classes within the Party, vainly attempted to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism in China. They tried their utmost to oppose the revolution within the superstructure and the ideological sphere and vociferously publicized bourgeois and Confucian thought to serve their counter-revolutionary restoration activities. Because of this, the struggle between those opposing Confucius and those honoring Confucius remains to be an important aspect of the struggle between the two classes, the two lines, on the ideological front during the period of socialist revolution.

After the liberation of the whole country, Liu Shao-ch'i twice revised and published his sinister "Self-Cultivation" and continued to publicize the "ways of Confucius and Mencius." In 1962, with the support of Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters, a sinister conference to honor Confucius was convened to play up Confucius as "the greatest personality in the ideological history of China" and his "important and progressive role in history."

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally launched and led by Chairman Mao has smashed Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters, violently pounded against all kinds of old culture and ideology and struck a forceful blow at this reactionary adverse current to honor Confucius.

Counter-revolutionary double-dealer Lin Piao and his sworn confederates were a gang of people who did not read books and newspapers and had no learning whatever to speak of. However, they also loudly discussed Confucius, Mencius, philosophy and history. They vociferously publicized the "theory of genius" advocated by Confucius and Mencius and used it as a theoretical program against the Party. This gang of counter-revolutionary conspirators hid themselves in a dark corner and advocated the use of such reactionary ideas as "virtue," "benevolence and righteousness," "loyalty and forgiveness" of Confucius to oppose the Marxist-Leninist theory of class struggle and proletarian dictatorship. The plan for an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'" concocted by Lin Piao and company adopted "it is either success or death for virtue" taught by Confucius and Mencius to discipline the counter-revolutionary fascist commandos, and required them to stubbornly oppose the revolution to the end. Since the Lin Piao anti-Party clique have utilized Confucian thought as their tool to oppose the proletarian dictatorship, in the course of making deep-going criticism of Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work, we must take the combination of criticism of Confucius with criticism of Lin Piao as an important content and part of the criticism of Lin Piao in depth.

What merits attention is that for the purpose of voicing support and encouraging the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, social-imperialists have also jumped forth to eulogize Confucius at this juncture. They talk nonsense saying that "the name of Confucius is indivisibly linked with the course of development of the spiritual culture of the Chinese people for hundreds and thousands of years," and that "both Confucius and Mencius declared that the interests of the people were the ultimate and supreme objective of government." What they call "the Chinese people" are the reactionary ruling classes of all ages in China. There is nothing strange that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has linked its own interests with the interests of the overthrown slave-owner class, the feudal landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

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The history of revolutionary struggle in the past hundred years has enabled us to see that each violent class struggle was accompanied by a sharp struggle between those opposing Confucius and those honoring Confucius in the ideological sphere. All revolutionary and progressive classes are opposed to Confucius. The proletariat and the broad masses of peasants are revolutionary classes most firmly opposed to Confucius. When the bourgeoisie was in the ascendant, it also had opposed Confucius. Due, however, to the feebleness of the Chinese bourgeoisie, they always are irresolute and tend to waver in their opposition to Confucius, and they easily change from opposing Confucius to honoring Confucius. All decadent classes on the decline always want to make use of honoring Confucius to uphold their reactionary rule, and after they are overthrown, they also want to make use of honoring Confucius as their ideological weapon for staging a counter-revolutionary comeback. The imperialists and social-imperialists who vainly attempt to turn China into their colony also publicize the reactionary thought of Confucius and use it as an instrument of aggression against China and to support the restoration activities of the reactionary forces. In this struggle between the two classes and two lines for revolution and

counter-revolution, for progress and retrogression and for reformation and conservatism, we must consciously and firmly stand on the side of revolution, progress and reformation.

The 10th Party Congress has called on us to pay great attention to class struggle in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, and reform all superstructures incompatible with the economic base. The history of the struggle on the ideological front in the past hundred years tells us that an important spiritual prop of the old superstructure was Confucian thought. Because the reactionary ruling classes had continuously instilled the reactionary thought of Confucius into us for two thousand years, its influence is rather deep-rooted. Some comrades have also been influenced by Confucian thought to some extent although they have never read books by Confucius. Therefore, in order to launch deep-going revolution in the superstructure and the ideological sphere, criticism of Confucius constitutes a long-term task. We must actively participate in this struggle, and wipe out the influence of the "back to the ancients" ideology and conservative ideas before we can win victory in the revolution in the superstructure.

In the historical period of socialist society, there are at all times classes, class contradictions and class struggle. The class struggle between the two lines within the Party that reflects class contradictions at home and abroad would still appear--ten times, twenty times, thirty times. Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao had all employed different tactics in using Confucian thought to poison the people. Hereafter, should persons of this kind appear again, they also would make disguised use of Confucian thought as their tool for opposing the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism. We must fully understand that criticism of Confucius is a formidable and complicated struggle. Under the correct leadership of the Party and guided by the invincible revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, we are confident of winning ultimate victory. We are sure of victory!

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

It Is Good for Universities to Run Short-Term Training Classes

by

Wen Chüeh (聞 覚)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 30, 1973)

Today, our newspaper is publishing a report on the running of short-term training classes by four universities in Chekiang province which will provide useful information for those institutions of higher learning which have adhered to the orientation of "education must serve proletarian politics" indicated by Chairman Mao, maintained running their schools with open doors and implemented the educational policy of the Party.

The running of short-term training classes by universities is a new-born thing of the proletarian revolution in education. Before the allround enrollment of students by universities, in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "education must be revolutionized," institutions of higher learning everywhere have stepped out of the school, taken part in the practice of the revolution in education, made widespread use this type of short-term training classes, and accumulated valuable fresh experience in setting up new-type socialist universities. At present, while running ordinary classes well, many institutions of higher learning have at the same time insisted on running properly various types of short-term training classes. This is an effective way for training people with greater, faster, better and more economical results on various fronts. The running of short-term training classes by universities is a revolutionary new-born thing welcomed by the broad masses of people on all fronts.

The reason the broad masses of the people welcome the short-term training classes run by the universities is primarily that such classes conform to the urgent need of socialist revolution and construction, and directly and effectively serve the three great revolutionary movements. The running of schools by universities on the forefront of the mass struggle is for the sake of opening wide the doors of universities to the workers, peasants and soldiers. Teaching is combined with the central tasks of all fronts and closely linked with the practice of struggle. The period of study is short, the tit-for-tat nature is strong, and what is learned could be put into application. Facts have proved that the students of the short-term training classes, who are selected from among the workers and peasants with practical experience and are sent back to production practice after a short period of study, are able to play the role of the backbone. This is an important contribution made by socialist universities toward the building of political propaganda ranks for the basic level and technical ranks for various fronts.

The running of short-term training classes is also necessary for reforming old universities and setting up new ones. By adopting the form of inviting in and stepping out in running short-term training classes, universities are run in society and in the heat of mass struggle, so that

teaching could be better integrated with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. This is of help to completely transforming the state of "three separations" in former universities and setting in motion the in-depth development of the revolution in school education. Short-term training classes enable the theories of various branches of learning and specialties to be directly tested in practice. The rich, fresh problems and experiences of the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment--in society could be taught, thus giving a powerful impetus to the reform of teaching content and method and to the revolution in the academic sphere. In the face of the heat of struggle in life and in the face of the urgent demands of the worker-peasant-soldier students for making greater contributions in the three great revolutionary movements, the situation is really very serious. The revolution in education has to be carried out properly!

The short-term training classes run by universities are also conducive to speeding up the reform and construction of the teaching ranks. By going to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements to run schools, the teachers constantly keep in touch with the masses of workers and peasants, receive re-education politically and unremittingly promote their ideological transformation. Vocationally, they study over again, and by combining theory with reality, unremittingly promote teaching reforms. Living and fighting together, the teachers and the worker-peasant-soldier students learn from one another, and they are both students as well as teachers at the same time. One of the teachers has put it aptly: "The worker-peasant-soldier students attend the short-term training class, and we ourselves attend the May-1 university."

All new things have to grow up in struggle, and the short-term training classes run by universities have also met with some resistance. Some people still maintain a skeptical attitude. We hope that these comrades will go among the masses to listen and take a look. Facts are better than words. As long as you are truly mindful of the socialist revolution and construction, and truly desire to carry out the revolution in education properly, you cannot but warmly praise and actively support this new-born thing.

The short-term training classes run by universities are definitely not a "temporary measure" but an important form of running school by socialist universities. The academic system of the former universities is too rigid. Copied in the full from abroad, it has been regarded as something sacrosanct and inviolable. Education should be revolutionized and the academic system should also be reformed. The running of short-term training classes on various fronts is an important gain in the revolution in education. Only by relying on the support of social forces under the centralized leadership of the Party and in close conjunction with the main task could the demands of training people with greater, faster, better and more economical results be met.

We must adhere to the orientation of "education must be revolutionized" and "education must serve proletarian politics," be daring in making

revolution and courageous in practice. We must conscientiously implement the spirit of the 10th Congress of the Party and carry out the revolution in education properly in various fields.

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PLA MEDICAL TEAMS

Army Medical Teams Serve Northwest China Minority People

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 8, 1973)

a hospital of the Lanchow units of the chinese people's liberation army has sent two mobile medical teams to border regions in northwest china to treat the multi-national peasants and herdsmen.

after their arrival in the vast farming and sparsely populated pastoral areas, the medical workers tried to learn minority languages so as to serve the people better.

when two women medical workers heard that several families were pasturing sheep hundreds of kilometres away, they decided to go there. they reached the herdsmen in half a month's time and gave them all a physical check-up and necessary treatment.

an old mongolian woman who got a stiff knee in the old society when she toiled for the feudal herdowners could neither stand up nor sit down. after three months of careful treatment and nursing by four medical workers who used acupuncture, massage and oral doses, she could do both. now she can ride on a camel and herd for the production team. she says, "the p.l.a. doctors sent by chairman mao have brought me happiness."

in their tours over the past few years, the medical teams have helped establish cooperative medical services in many communes. they have also trained a number of barefoot doctors and helped improve local hygienic work.

the medical team going to saihantaolai commune helped the members run a cooperative medical service apart from giving medical treatment. it gathered more than 100 kinds of medicinal herbs there and put the specimens on show to urge the masses to collect them. in this way a simple dispensary was set up.

the yabutu production brigade has improved its health and sanitary work since a medical team went there. the team spread the party's policy of "putting prevention first" among the commune members and gave them lessons in hygienic work. the medical workers joined the people in cleaning the streets and the yurts and building latrines and pigsties. they also helped set up mass health organisations. the brigade is now cited as a model hygienic village in the pastoral area.

GRAIN RESERVES

East China Production Brigade Increases Grain Reserves

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 8, 1973)

an east china production brigade is steadily increasing its grain reserves which now total more than 425 tons, enough to feed the population for one whole year.

in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "store grain everywhere", the rural people's communes, production brigades, production teams and commune families all try to reserve grain as preparation against war and natural disasters.

the land of liyu production brigade of chinping people's commune in kiangsu province is poor and thin soil along the shore of the yellow sea. it was constantly threatened by drought and waterlogging. in the early years after liberation, grain yield averaged only about 1.5 tons per hectare.

the members of the brigade took tachai, national pacesetter in agriculture, as their example in improving their farmland. they dug an irrigation canal and channels and ditches, and set up an electric pumping station. they also leveled and improved the land so that it gave stable high yields irrespective of excessive rain or dry spells.

there was marked increase last year and this in grain output, averaging more than 4.5 tons per hectare. this is higher than the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

liyu brigade is able to deliver its grain tax and sell a growing surplus to the state after laying aside provisions, seed and feed grain. it stores a portion for collective reserves, as the commune members decide.

after this year's autumn harvest, the brigade members discussed on "what should we do after a good harvest?" many former poor and lower-middle peasants suggested selling more surplus grain to the state and reserving more for the collective. all other members agreed with them. the brigade decided to sell 470 tons of surplus grain after meeting its agricultural tax and state pruchase quota of 230 tons. it selected 100 tons of good seed for next year. since it plans to raise more livestock, it stored 40 percent more feed grain than in 1972. for food, they laid aside 296.5 kilogrammes per capita. on this basis, grain reserves of the collective was five percent higher than in 1972.

GOOD HARVESTS

South China Rice Producing Plain Reports
Another Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 8, 1973)

chaoshan plain in kwangtung province, which maintained a high yield of over 7.5 tons of rice per hectare nine years running, reports total output this year about ten per cent more than last year despite adverse weather. per-hectare yield for the city and six counties on the plain all exceeded 8.25 tons. there was an all-round increase in output of sugar cane, jute, soya beans and other industrial crops.

party organizations at different levels dispatched more than 4,000 cadres to people's communes and production brigades to help deepen the criticism of lin piao's revisionist line and rectification of the style of work. they conscientiously carried out the party's basic line and policies, bringing into fuller play the socialist initiative of the cadres and commune members and speeding up the development of agriculture.

the fertile chaoshan plain in south china is densely populated. a lively discussion this year centred on whether there was further potential after 7.5 tons per hectare had been reached. party organizations aroused the masses to make a concrete analysis of the local conditions. they pointed out that a number of production brigades still fell short of the 7.5 ton mark and drainage and irrigation projects on some of the land had to be improved. the land could be used more fully because the area has a warm temperature and crops can be grown the year round. on the basis of this analysis, the counties summed up the experience of their best communes and brigades in getting high yields and popularized it.

then the cadres and commune members set to work to improve farmland, farm more scientifically and increase the multiple-crop index.

starting last winter, sixty per cent of the labour power in chaoan county turned out to improve the soil by deep ploughing and reconstruct drainage and irrigation ditches. they completed 9,580,000 cubic metres of stone and earth work and levelled 6,000 hectares of land. during the intervals between summer harvesting and sowing, the county concentrated nearly half of its labour power on digging drainage channels to lower the water table. they improved the soil of more than 4,000 hectares and made use of all space by inter-planting.

as a result, the county's total output of early rice was ten per cent higher than last year, and the per-hectare yield of late rice on the 24,000 hectares planted to it averaged 375 kilogrammes more than in 1972.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Wuhan for Changsha

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 8, 1973)

the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania wound up its visit to a wuhan unit of the chinese people's liberation army and left here for changsha by special plane today.

leader of the delegation is petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the general staff of the people's army. deputy leaders of the delegation are hito cako, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the political department of the people's army, and arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence.

chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, is accompanying the delegation on its visit.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the p.l.a. wuhan units wang liu-sheng, chang chen, chang hsien-yang and hsieh sheng-kun.

arriving at the barracks of the p.l.a. wuhan unit on december 5, the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters as well as their wives beating drums and gongs, and were guests of honour at a banquet given by the unit that evening.

on december 6, the albanian comrades-in-arms, in the company of chang tsai-chien, wang liu-sheng and other chinese comrades, watched a military drill. on behalf of the albanian military friendship delegation, petrit dume presented the unit with a silk banner inscribed: "the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of albania and china are evergreen".

the albanian comrades had cordial and friendly discussions with chinese comrades, exchanging experience in army political work, militia work and military training. they visited the unit's barracks and workshops run by armymen's wives. they also saw a performance of songs and dances and acrobatics.

among those accompanying the albanian comrades-in-arms on their visit to changsha are chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and wu hao-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in albania.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Ambassador to China Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

c. john small, canadian ambassador to china, gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the visit of the canadian ice-hockey delegation to china.

among the guests were li meng-hua, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, tung nien-li, leading member of the winter sports association of the people's republic of china, and chinese ice-hockey coaches and players.

present were all members of the canadian ice-hockey delegation led by donald johnson, and thomas bedeeki, acting director of the sports department of the canadian ministry of health and social welfare.

Canadian Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

the canadian trade delegation led by r.e. latimer, assistant deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce, left here for home by air today. they had attended a meeting of the joint trade committee between china and canada.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were tu yu-yun, assistant minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng to-pin, wang yung-chien and mao hung-yuan.

also present were canadian ambassador to china c. john small and commercial counsellor of the embassy a. blum.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets France-China Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation here today with the france-china friendship delegation led by mme pierre messmer, wife of the french prime minister.

present on the occasion were members of the delegation yves guena and his wife, georges calichon and his wife, bernard chenot, jean chamant and his wife, pierre chatenet and his wife, francois missoffe and his wife, jcques baumel and his wife, and desire arnaud.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife were also present.

on hand were yang chieh, chinese minister of communications, ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned including shen tu, yen chih-hsiang, chu hui-fen, hsu han-ping, wang tung and chu chuan-hsien.

at the end of the meeting, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping had pictures taken with the french guests.

Peking Reception Marks Air France Service to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a reception here this evening to mark air france service to peking.

among the guests were all members of the france-china friendship delegation led by mme pierre messmer, wife of the french prime minister; etienne manach, french ambassador to china, and his wife; and paul sabourin, representative of air france to the people's republic of china.

leading members of chinese departments concerned were present.

in a friendly atmosphere, director-general ma jen-hui and french minister of transport yves guena spoke at the reception, warmly congratulating the french airline

on its service to peking. they pointed out that, though china and france are geographically thousands of miles apart, the progress in the friendly relations between the two countries has been gratifying. they said that air france service to peking would certainly make new contributions to the friendly relations and co-operation between the twc countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

this morning, mme pierre messmer and other french guests, in the company of hsu han-ping, wife of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, visited the peking maternity hospital and watched a caesarian operation with acupuncture anaesthesia. some of the french guests visited the palace museum. mme pierre messmer and her party toured the summer palace this afternoon.

Chinese Gift Pandas on Way to Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

a pair of pandas of the giant variety, a gift of the chinese government to president georges pompidou of the republic of france and the french people, were flown to paris today.

their escorts are li chang-teh, deputy director of the peking zoo, shih sen-ming, deputy head of the zoo keepers group; and jean rinjard, deputy director of the paris zoo, and dr. marie claune de mondoy, a veterinarian, who came to peking specially to escort the pandas.

the french guests arrived in peking on december 3. they went to see the paris-bound pandas, "li li" and "yen yen", at the peking zoo and said happily: "the precious gift of the chinese government is symbolic of the traditional friendship between the people of france and china in its continuous growth. the pandas will be warmly welcomed by the french people."

ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, met and feted the french guests on december 6. french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and madame manac'h were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Photo Exhibition on Women of New China Opens in Conakry

(NCNA-English Conakry, Dec. 7, 1973)

a photo exhibition on women of new china opened here yesterday evening at a ceremony presided over by madame andre toure, wife of president sekou toure.

present at the ceremony were guinean minister of information and ideology senainon behanzin; madame leon maka, wife of the president of the national assembly of guinea; sophie maka, secretary-general of the national committee of guinean women; and leaders of the women's organization in the capital.

also present were chinese ambassador han ke-hua and cultural counsellor of the chinese embassy kuo li-wen, diplomatic envoys from other countries and their wives.

ambassador han ke-hua and secretary-general sophie maka spoke at the ceremony. madame andre toure and others were shown around the exhibition by han ke-hua and kuo li-wen. the more than 200 photos on display reflect the activities of the women of new china in industrial and agricultural production, national defence building and in the fields of culture, art, sports and health. they also depict the friendly cooperation between the chinese and guinean peoples.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Warm Friendship Prevails at Hongkong International Badminton Matches

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Dec. 7, 1973)

exhibition matches entered the third day at the international badminton invitation exhibition matches here this evening. ace badminton players from nine countries played seven exciting games of which four were drawn in a warm and friendly atmosphere, drawing repeated applause from over 2,000 cheering enthusiasts.

in the women's doubles, china's chen yu-niang partnered with 18-year-old liu hsia took on the japanese pair of

hiroe yuki, the japanese women's singles champion for 1972, and etsuko takenaka, co-winner of the women's doubles title at the 1972 all-england international championships. this was not only the last game of the evening but also the most keenly-contested one, lasting a full 40 minutes.

at the very outset, the chinese and japanese players launched a flurry of smashing shots. every point had to be hotly contended before being won. chen yu-niang retrieved many seemingly-impossible shots with big strides and the japanese players returned over 20 smash shots in a row to the chinese team. all of a sudden, chen yu-niang sent over a fast drive which a nervous japanese player tried to block with her racket, only to have the shuttle-cock bounce straight outside the boundary line. the empire then awarded the winning point to the chinese pair but the chinese player liu hsia raised her hand, signalling to the empire that the shuttle-cock had touched her racket and the winning point should go to the japanese pair. a burst of deafening applause paid tribute to the chinese player's good sportsmanship.

the japanese pair won the first set 15-9. in the second set, the chinese pair readjusted their tactics by engaging the japanese pair with long drives only to be thwarted by the latter's immaculate defence. it was only when the chinese players had detected their opponents' flaw in their defence at the middle court that they began to be successful in their killing shots and then pulled away to win the second set 15-11. the score was tied at one all.

malaysia's 23-year-old james selvaraj, national men's singles runner-up, aroused keen attention this evening. he and his team-mate 18-year-old saw swee leong, national student singles champion for this year, were tied with noted swedish players sture johnsson and gert perneklo. the malaysian players took the first set by their persistent powerful attacks, and the two pairs were locked in a dead heat in the second set when the agile swedish pair suddenly changed tactics to smash in full strength at the backcourt before defeating its opponents. then selvaraj was drawn with kinji zeniya, 1972 all-japan student singles champion, in the men's singles.

denmark's 20-year-old lene koppen and shigeyo furutoni of japan were tied in their match. koppen was co-winner of the doubles title at the european youth championships, while furutoni was the 1972 all-japan student singles champion. in the first set, services were exchanged as many as 10 times before either side won the right of service.

a chinese player met an ace west german player in a men's singles game for the first time when china's hou chia-chang encountered west german no. 1 player wolfgang bochow. tall bochow was 1972 european men's singles champion and noted for his strong backhand strokes coupled with a variety of skilled tactics. hou chia-chang, quick in hitting and immaculate in defence, reduced his opponent to a passive position by combining smashes with drop shots. as a result hou chia-chang won another set 15-3. after the competition, the two players warmly shook hands. hou chia-chang praised bochow for his high skill and flexibility from which he hoped to learn while bochow said that his first match with his chinese friend had brought great satisfaction.

Badminton Delegation Leaders Review Friendship Among Players at Hongkong International Matches

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Dec. 7, 1973)

the current international badminton invitation exhibition matches are bound to enhance mutual understanding and friendship among players of various countries and raise the world level of badminton. this point was made by leaders of the badminton delegations of various countries now participating at the matches in separate statements to the press circles here in the past few days.

koichi ito, leader of the japanese delegation, said: "the current invitation exhibition matches are both a friendship gathering and a badminton tournament at a high world level. ace players learn from each other through competitions. this will certainly promote the development of world badminton." he continued: "i have been to china and chinese badminton players are my old friends. the reunion at the matches here means the continuation of our friendship."

karl-christian overgaard, leader of the swedish delegation, said: "the current invitation matches are not formal championships but a tournament at which badminton technique will be exchanged and friendship promoted." he added: "i think that the invitation matches are a good form which has enabled ace players of many countries and china in particular, to come together and exchange experience." he pointed out: "at present, china is still not a member of the international badminton federation. it is my hope that china will become one of the members of the international badminton federation. taiwan

(the chiang kai-shek clique) must be expelled from the federation. and this will further promote the development of world badminton."

lee peng chee, leader of the malaysian delegation, said: "it is our very great pleasure to come here to take part in the current invitation matches for the sake of exchanging experience with players from various countries or regions and promoting friendship among them." he stressed: "the gathering is a great help to the increase of understanding and friendship among the players. friendship is more important than victory or loss."

cheong cheng swee, leader of the singapore delegation, said: "the invitation matches are different from formal competitions. they just provide an opportunity for players of various countries to come together, free from the spiritual burdens of winning or losing, bring their skill into full play, exchange experience, learn from each other and make progress together through friendly contests." "we are very happy that we have this chance to practise with the chinese team," he remarked.

norturo m. mariano, leader of the philippine delegation, noted that the invitation matches have brought together so many badminton players from europe and asia. it is a good opportunity to enhance friendly contacts between the players. we are very happy to be among them." he continued: "we are particularly happy to meet chinese badminton players and have competitions with them."

subarn panvisavas, leader of the thailand delegation, said: "the current invitation exhibition matches will promote friendship among sportsmen of various countries. the players of thailand paid a friendly visit to china. last august and they are, therefore, very glad to meet the chinese badminton players here again."

bent vedso, leader of the danish delegation, had this to say: it is really a good practice to bring together through the invitation matches players from the countries and regions in asia and europe where badminton has been vigorously developed, so that they can exchange experience with each other. he said: "we hope that china will become a member of the international badminton federation. taiwan is part of china. the restoration of china's lawful seat in the international badminton federation will help promote the understanding of china's badminton sport and the chinese people by other countries."

carus, leader of the west german delegation, said: it could be seen from the current invitation exhibition matches that european and asian players had their

own strong points and characteristics, so it was very good to have exchanges among them and learn from each other.

wang to, leader of the chinese delegation, said: "we are very happy to be invited to the international badminton invitation exhibition matches held here under the sponsorship of the hongkong badminton association. we are grateful to the hongkong badminton association for the warm reception given to us. we have come for friendship and to learn from other players."

he continued: "among the players taking part in the matches, some are our old friends and others are new ones we meet for the first time. the gathering of new and old friends will be good for strengthening friendship and improving skill for all of us. chinese badminton players wish very much to learn from the players of other countries and regions through the current invitation matches."

he said: "china's lawful seat in the asian games federation was restored at the a.g.f. council meeting held on november 16 this year in tehran, iran, by a majority vote of 38. the chiang kai-shek clique was ousted. for this we wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the justice-upholding sports circles from 13 countries and regions including hongkong, japan, malaysia and singapore, which have made efforts in support of us."

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic President Entertains Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Reykjavik, Dec. 7, 1973)

president and mrs. kristjan eldjarn gave a cocktail party here this afternoon in honour of the visiting chinese table tennis team.

the president proposed a toast bidding welcome to the chinese visitors. the visit of the team, he declared, is a manifestation of the friendship cherished by the chinese people towards the people of iceland. he wished the visitors every success.

the leader of the chinese team, kuan hui-kuang, in reply thanked the president for his good wishes.

gisli halldorsson, president of the sports association of iceland, in a toast, noted that the visit of the chinese table tennis team to iceland was of historic significance because it was the first of its kind.

kuan hui-kuang presented souvenirs to the president and his wife, who afterwards had a picture taken together with the chinese players.

among those present at the party were sveinn bjoernsson, vice president of the sports association of iceland; sveinn aki ludviksson, president, and sigurdur gudmundsson, vice president of the table tennis association of iceland; jakob benediktsson, president of the iceland-china friendship society; and coaches and players of the icelandic table tennis team.

chinese ambassador to iceland chen tung and his wife were also among the guests.

the chinese players were also guests of honour at a reception given yesterday by minister of culture magnus torfi olafsson. on behalf of the icelandic government, the minister expressed the wish that cultural exchanges and friendship between the two countries grow with each passing day.

the chinese team held friendly matches with the icelandic team here this evening to the warm welcome of more than 700 spectators.

the players of the two countries met in both men's and women's team events. they drew round after round of enthusiastic applause with their excellent performance and fine sportsmanship. the young icelandic players played very tenaciously.

at the request of the spectators, the guest team gave exhibitions of men's and women's singles and men's doubles.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

jamaican prime minister michael manley received chinese ambassador to jamaica li chao on december 6 in kingston and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from the jamaican capital.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Yu Li-chun Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife yu li-chun this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with japanese friends masao shimizu and his wife mikiko matsuyama and their party.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned liu ching-tang, sun ping-hua and shan ta-chi.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the japanese youth and students friendship group with hiroshi kanahara as its leader, tsunenori yanase as its adviser, and yoshio yanagihashi and mosuke mizuno as its deputy leaders.

among those present on the occasion was chang yu, a leading member of the china international travel service.

the japanese group arrived in china on november 22, and has since toured shanghai, nanking, tientsin and shenyang.

Yokohama Friendship Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 8, 1973)

the japanese yokohama friendship delegation left here for home by train today after a visit to china. leader of the delegation is ichio asukada and deputy leader masae kawaguchi.

chang chen-ya, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, accompanied the delegation to shumchun.

while in kwangchow, the japanese guests attended a banquet hosted by vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee lo fan-chun.

CHINA AND KOREA

Friendly Matches between Korean and Chinese Army, Basketball Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

the "february 8" men's and women's basketball teams of the korean people's army played friendly matches with the men's and women's basketball teams of the chinese people's liberation army at the peking workers' indoor stadium this evening. they were cheered by more than 14,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters and people of the capital.

watching the matches were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, li ta, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, sun hung-chen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department,

and leading members of various p.l.a. services and other departments concerned, including liu tao-sheng, hsueh shao-ching, chang cheng-kuang, chang chieh, ma wen-po, li ching-chuan and shih lin-feng. before the matches, they met kim gong rie, leader, and choi dae un, deputy leader, of the guest team, and basketball players of the two countries. li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and sr. col. kang song chol, military attache, of the korean embassy in peking, were present on the occasion.

the army basketball teams of china and korea have exchanged friendly visits on many occasions and the players have cemented a profound militant friendship. the exciting matches between the comrades-in-arms of the two countries this evening proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

in the women's match, the korean "february 8" team played a fast-attacking game and tight defence. they scored repeatedly by medium-range shooting. their excellent play drew warm applause.

in the men's match, the chinese p.l.a. team played a fast game and showed good rebound control.

playing a steady game, the korean men's team scored many points from middle range. both teams showed a spirited style of play which made a strong impression on the spectators.

after the match, the coach of the chinese army team said: "the friendly exchanges and matches between the basketball teams of the armies of china and korea have enabled us to learn from each other and improve the skill of play together. what is more important is that this strengthened the militant friendship between the two peoples and armies."

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese King and Queen Given Rousing Welcome Upon Arrival in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev and her majesty queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah of nepal flew in here from kunming on board a special plane this afternoon. thousands of people of the chinese capital joyfully gathered at the airport, singing and dancing, to give a warm welcome to the distinguished nepalese guests.

the nepalese king and queen have come on a state visit at the invitation of tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council.

greeting the nepalese royal couple at the planeside were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman nsu hsiang-chien of the standing committee of the national people's congress, foreign minister chi peng-fei and chairman wu teh of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was on hand.

china and nepal are close neighbours and the two peoples have always been friendly to each other. the state visit of the nepalese king and queen will further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries founded on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

a joyous atmosphere prevailed in the chinese capital today. varicoloured banners and huge streamers fluttered above the main thoroughfares. the streamers were inscribed with "long live the friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

at three p.m. king birendra and queen aishwarya as well as accompanying foreign minister gyanendra bahadur karki and the other distinguished guests stepped down from the plane. premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders went forward and warmly shook hands with them.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport flying the national flags of nepal and china, beginning with the band playing the national anthems of nepal and china. the king birendra and the queen aishwarya, in the company of premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard

of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army. as the distinguished nepalese guests went round to meet the welcoming crowds, the whole airport was a scene of jubilation. the festively dressed young people and lovely children performed "welcome", "unity" and other dances that expressed the friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the nepalese people. the crowds cheered: "welcome, welcome exclamation" shining with happiness, the king and the queen waved back in acknowledgement.

also welcoming the royal couple at the airport were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang and hu tzu-ang; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee fang yi, han nien-lung, chen shu-fu, lai chi-fa, chiang tung-ping, hsiao peng, chang pin, kuo lu, chiao shan-min, wang hai-jung, chiang hui-lien, yao hsiao-cheng, chang chi-chih, tai cheng-yuan, li shih-an, ting hsueh-sung and wang hsiao-yi.

accompanying the king and the queen to peking were tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal, kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife.

dor bahadur bista, consul-general of the nepalese consulate-general in lhasa, officials of the nepalese embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also on hand.

as the king and the queen left kunming, they were given a warm send-off at the airport by chou hsing, chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, and yang yu-ying, his wife; wang pi-cheng, first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. units stationed in the kunming area; and li wei, chairman of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee. before leaving the city, the distinguished guests visited the yunnan industrial and communications exhibition.

List of Principal Members of Entourage of Nepalese King and Queen

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

following is the list of the principal members of the entourage of his majesty birendra bir bikram shah dev, king of nepal, and her majesty queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah on their visit to china:

gyanendra bahadur karki, foreign minister;

ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and mrs. ranadhir subba;

brig. gen. dan gambhir singh rayamajhi, military secretary to his majesty king birendra;

gehendra man singh, personal secretary to his majesty;

narayan prasad shrestha, private secretary to his majesty;

major gen. padma bahadur khatri, foreign secretary;

major gen. kshatra bikram rana, chief secretary to his majesty's government;

chiran s. thapa, joint press secretary to his majesty;

devendra raj panday, joint secretary, ministry of finance;

s.k. pahari, senior physician; and

niranjan bhattarai and kedar prasad koirala, under secretaries, ministry of foreign affairs.

Chinese Leaders Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Li Hsien-nien and Wu Teh Meet His Majesty King Birendra and Her Majesty Queen Aishwarya of Napal

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet to Warmly Welcome Distinguished Nepalese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

chinese leaders chou en-lai, chiang ching, li hsien-nien, wu teh, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo and chou chien-jen met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with his majesty birendra bir bikram shah dev, king of nepal, and her majesty queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah and other distinguished nepalese guests, and were photographed together with them.

after the meeting, premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet to warmly welcome his majesty king birendra and her majesty queen aishwarya, and other distinguished nepalese guests accompanying them on their visit.

the banquet was held at the great hall of the people. the national flags of the kingdom of nepal and china were hung in the banquet hall. king birendra and queen aishwarya, and foreign minister gyanendra bahadur karki, nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and mrs. subba and other distinguished nepalese guests entered the banquet hall in the company of the chinese leaders, and shook hands with leading members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, government departments and personages of various walks of life, and foreign diplomatic envoys to china.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, attended the banquet.

premier chou en-lai and king birendra spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, premier chou en-lai said: "under the leadership of his majesty king birendra, the government of the kingdom of nepal has resolutely carried out the domestic and foreign policies of safeguarding national independence and developing national economy, which were laid down by his majesty the late king mahendra. his majesty's government stands for giving priority to and the promotion of agricultural production, stresses the development and expansion of small-scale industrial enterprises, and encourages the use of local raw materials. these are all measures which show the firm determination of the nepalese people to rely on their own efforts in building their country." premier chou en-lai praised the nepalese government for her foreign policies. he said: "the nepalese government pursues a policy of peace, neutrality

and non-alignment, opposes power politics and spheres of influence, condemns racism and colonialism and supports the national liberation movements, thus making valuable contributions to the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism. the international prestige of nepal has risen steadily."

premier chou en-lai pointed out: "the present international situation is mainly characterized by the fact that the world is undergoing intense change and the people are awakening ever more. in particular, the awakening and the growing strength of the third world are a major event in contemporary international relations. advancing in unity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the third world countries are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. the superpowers are in a plight fittingly described by the verse: 'flowers fall off, do what one may'." he continued: "we believe that so long as all countries and peoples who are subjected to superpower aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly frustrate the schemes of imperialism and expansionism, safeguard their national independence and security and bring about an improvement of the international situation."

premier chou en-lai said: "china is a developing socialist country and belongs to the third world." "china is not a superpower, nor will she seek to be one in the future. we have always held that all nations, big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, should treat each other as equals. we are firmly opposed to hegemonism and power politics as represented by the big bullying the small, the rich oppressing the poor, the strong domineering the weak. the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support the government and people of nepal in their just struggle against foreign interference and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty."

speaking of the friendship between china and nepal, premier chou said: "china and nepal have been friendly neighbours since ancient times." "we have all along sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism." premier chou en-lai expressed the confidence that his majesty the king's current visit would surely advance the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries to a new stage.

in conclusion, premier chou en-lai proposed a toast to the continuous consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

in his speech, his majesty the king spoke highly of the friendship between the two countries. he said: "close understanding and friendship have marked the relations between our two countries since ancient times. the atmosphere of complete trust emanating from close co-operation following the establishment of diplomatic ties has further developed these relations to the mutual benefit of both of us, adding new dimension to our friendship. in nepal, we cherish with deep affection the memory of our revered father, the late king mahendra. imbued with a sense of realism, it was he, who took a personal interest in cultivating friendship with an adjacent country like china, whose people and government, to the satisfaction of the people of nepal, have extended not only co-operation but an understanding of the nepalese urge to maintain its own identity and way of life. on this occasion, we reaffirm our faith in the continuation of this policy of good-neighbourliness."

king birendra said: "the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the bandung spirit, so dear to all the afro-asian countries, have been articles of faith with both of us. believing as we do in these principles, we express our abiding faith in the independent policy of non-alignment, which we firmly hold to be conducive to the cause of world peace."

he stressed: "the idea of one country exerting pressure on others or being put under pressure by others is both alien and unacceptable to us. we, therefore, believe that all countries of the world, both big and small, have a right to adopt and develop a system best suited to its national genius without outside interference. your understanding and appreciation of this principle to which we adhere are matters of deep satisfaction to us."

"in nepal," he said, "we are engaged in the task of national construction and accelerated development. we are making special efforts to achieve a balanced growth of our economy by giving attention to the development of remote regions. we have seen that china, under the able leadership of chairman mao, is scoring impressive victories in modernizing her economy. despite pre-occupation with your own development, you have come to nepal's assistance with magnanimity, for which we express our deep appreciation."

king birendra proposed a toast to the further development of the friendly relations between nepal and china.

their speeches were followed by the band playing the national anthems of the kingdom of nepal and china.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. the band played "fighters, march on exclamation", a nepalese song with lyrics by his majesty the late king mahendra. it was warmly applauded. the band also played other nepalese and chinese tunes.

attending the banquet were also dor bahadur bista, nepalese consul-general in lhasa, and diplomatic officials of the nepalese embassy here.

among those present at the banquet were li hsien-nien, wu teh, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo, chou chien-jen, chi peng-fei, fang yi and lin chia-mei.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet he gave here this evening in honour of their majesties king birendra and queen aishwarya of nepal:

your majesties king birendra and the queen,

distinguished guests from nepal,

friends and comrades,

we are most glad that their majesties king birendra and the queen of nepal have come to our country for a state visit, bringing with them the friendly sentiments of the nepalese people for the chinese people. please allow me, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and the chinese government and people, to express our warm welcome to their majesties the king and the queen and all the other distinguished guests from nepal.

nepal has a long history and a splendid culture. in modern times, the great nepalese people waged protracted heroic struggles against imperialist aggression. under the leadership of his majesty king birendra, the government of the kingdom of nepal has, in recent years, resolutely carried out the domestic and foreign policies of safeguarding national independence and developing national economy, which were laid down by his majesty the late king mahendra. his majesty's government stands for giving priority to the promotion of agricultural production, stresses the development and expansion of small-scale industrial enterprises, and encourages the use of local raw materials. these

are all measures which show the firm determination of the nepalese people to rely on their own efforts in building their country. in external affairs, the nepalese government pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes power politics and spheres of influence, condemns racism and colonialism and supports the national liberation movements, thus making valuable contributions to the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism. the international prestige of nepal has risen steadily. in his important speech made last july, his majesty the king called on the nepalese people to unite and brace themselves for the defence of the country's independence. it gave full expression to the just stand and bold heroism of the nepalese people who, defying duress and daring to resist outside pressure, are determined to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty. the chinese government expresses its high appreciation and admiration for this.

friends and comrades,

the present international situation is mainly characterized by the fact that the world is undergoing intense change and the people are awakening ever more. in particular, the awakening and the growing strength of the third world are a major event in contemporary international relations. advancing in unity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the third world countries are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. the superpowers are in a plight fittingly described by the verse: "flowers fall off, do what one may". they are pursuing expansionism and contending for hegemony everywhere, thus creating a mess. the world is far from tranquil. the superpowers are having a very hard time, beset with difficulties and at the end of their tether. history has proved that any country which resorts to expansionism and aggression is doomed to defeat. we believe that so long as all countries and peoples who are subjected to superpower aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly frustrate the schemes of imperialism and expansionism, safeguard their national independence and security and bring about an improvement of the international situation.

china is a developing socialist country and belongs to the third world. to make our country really prosperous and strong, we still need to carry on a long and arduous struggle. china is not a superpower, nor will she seek to be one in the future. we have always held that all nations, big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, should treat each other as equals. we are firmly opposed to hegemonism and power politics as represented by the big bullying the small, the rich oppressing the poor, the strong domineering the weak. the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support the government and

people of nepal in their just struggle against foreign interference and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty.

china and nepal have been friendly neighbours since ancient times. the lofty himalayas, which link us closely, have always symbolized the eternal and noble friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples. we have all along sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. we are pleased by the fact that the traditional friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have been constantly consolidated and strengthened since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. his majesty the king's visit to china seven years ago left with us a nice memory and deep impression. we believe that his majesty's current visit will surely advance the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries to a new stage. we wish their majesties the king and the queen complete success in their visit.

now i propose a toast

to the continuous consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the prosperity of the kingdom of nepal and the well-being of her people,

to the health of their majesties king birendra and the queen,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from nepal,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

King Birendra's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech by his majesty birendra bir bikram shah dev, king of nepal, at the welcome banquet given by premier chou en-lai here this evening:

mr. premier, excellencies,

ladies and gentlemen,

1. we feel pleased to be in the company of our friends in this great land for whom we bring greetings and warm good-will from all the nepalese people. i also welcome this opportunity to renew acquaintance with the leaders and people of china and to make new friends. the happy memories of your hospitality during my last visit give me ample cause to hope that this visit of ours will be no less successful and no less fruitful.

2. close understanding and friendship have marked the relations between our two countries since ancient times. the atmosphere of complete trust emanating from close co-operation following the establishment of diplomatic ties has further developed these relations to the mutual benefit of both of us, adding new dimension to our friendship. in nepal, we cherish with deep affection the memory of our revered father, the late king mahendra. imbued with a sense of realism, it was he, who took a personal interest in cultivating friendship with an adjacent country like china, whose people and government, to the satisfaction of the people of nepal, have extended not only co-operation but an understanding of the nepalese urge to maintain its own identity and way of life. on this occasion, we reaffirm our faith in the continuation of this policy of good-neighbourliness.

3. the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the bandung spirit, so dear to all the afro-asian countries, have been articles of faith with both of us. believing as we do in these principles, we express our abiding faith in the independent policy of non-alignment, which we firmly hold to be conducive to the cause of world peace. in pursuing this policy, nepal has been guided by facts of geography, together with her historical traditions and the deepest urge of our people for our independent identity.

4. the idea of one country exerting pressure on others or being put under pressure by others is both alien and unacceptable to us. we, therefore, believe that all countries of the world, both big and small, have a right to adopt and develop a system best suited to its national genius without outside interference. your understanding and appreciation of this principle to which we adhere are matters of deep satisfaction to us.

5. the history of friendship between nepal and china has demonstrated that harmonious relationship between two countries can exist and thrive provided there is genuine understanding, trust and recognition of each other's aspirations, urges and values which they hold dear for themselves. an honest appreciation of this fact of international life should, we believe, give no cause for any misunderstanding. we are confident that this realization will lead among all nations to the establishment of peace, friendship and co-operation.

6. the nepalese, like the chinese, are proud of their sovereignty and national independence. both peoples in the past have made sacrifices to thwart encroachments upon them.

7. in nepal, we are engaged in the task of national construction and accelerated development. we are making special efforts to achieve a balanced growth of our economy by giving attention to the development of remote regions. we have seen that china, under the able leadership of chairman mao, is scoring impressive victories in modernizing her economy. despite pre-occupation with your own development, you have come to nepal's assistance with magnanimity, for which we express our deep appreciation. the selfless support of the government and people of the people's republic of china has made significant contribution to our economic development. we believe that this provides the true measure of the depth of our friendship.

8. for a healthy and balanced economic development, co-operation in matters of trade can be beneficial to both of us. to reinforce the sense of self-reliance, nepal is determined to explore the channels of trade expansion with a view to meet its developmental needs. we are grateful to the government and the leaders of china for their understanding and support in this regard.

9. on behalf of my wife and on my own, i wish to extend grateful thanks to your excellency for arranging this delightful dinner and for the moving expressions of friendship and good wishes towards all the nepalese people. excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, please join me in proposing a toast to the further development of friendly relations between nepal and china, to the health and happiness of chairman mao, to the happiness and prosperity of the chinese people, to the health of premier chou en-lai and to the health of all our distinguished friends present here.

Nepalese Newspapers, Radio Hail King's and Queen's China Tour

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Dec. 7, 1973)

the first state visit to the neighbouring people's republic of china by king birendra and queen aishwarya "marks a new high water mark in the progressive development and consolidation of the nepal-china relations," says "rising nepal" in an editorial today.

"it comes as a logical sequel to long years of friendship, understanding and cooperation between the two countries that got their start ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations," the paper adds.

"this progressive enhancing and unfolding of the nepal-china relations was perhaps only natural," the paper says, "given the enlightened foreign policies of both countries and determination of their leaders to foster understanding and peace in the world in general and in this part of the world in particular."

"the present visit to china by their majesties king and queen is not only an apt symbol of the past and continuing friendship, but also a welcome opportunity for charting out a course for even greater cooperation in the future and for renewing the foundations for an even deeper friendship between the two countries," the paper says.

a commentary by general manager of the nepal national news agency r.s. bista, broadcast recently by radio nepal, said: "the two countries, nepal and china, have always held mutual respect for each other's feelings and always adhered to the policy of non-interference in each other's internal affairs. all this contributed to expanding areas of mutual cooperation, peace and understanding."

"thanks to the wisdom and foresight of the leaders of the two countries, friendly relations between nepal and china have always been a happy event," the commentary said. "the people of the entire country are confident that the china tour of their majesties king and queen are bound to greatly strengthen the friendly relations between nepal and china on the basis of the five principles of co-existence," it added.

the weekly "asiali awaj" and the paper "motherland" carried editorials on december 5 and 7 respectively wishing the king's and queen's china visit a success.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Trade Union Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

the delegation of the central council of the general trade union confederation of romania led by stefan pavel, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and secretary of the central council of the general trade union confederation, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the peking trade union council, and chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, was present.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited industrial and agricultural institutions and places of historical interest in peking, kwangchow, kueilin and shanghai.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative at UN General Assembly Exposes Soviet Draft Revolution on Military Budget Reduction as One of Sham Disarmament

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 7, 1973)

chinese representative chuang yen made a speech at today's u.n. general assembly plenary meeting before voting on the soviet draft resolution on reduction of military budgets by five permanent members of the u.n. security council. he once again exposed the soviet union's fraud of sham disarmament and reaffirmed the chinese delegation's principled position of firmly opposing this draft resolution.

chuang yen said that now the soviet union's rivalry with the other superpower has extended to every corner of the globe, and the arms race between them has become increasingly fierce in their contention for world hegemony. the soviet union

knows fully well that its military expenditures cannot possible be reduced and disarmament cannot possibly be realized, yet it has kept on making disarmament proposals of one kind or another year in year out. this is designed to cover up its own arms expansion and war preparations and shift the responsibility for opposing disarmament onto other countries.

he continued that according to the greatly reduced figures published by the soviet union itself, soviet military expenditure was 9,300 million rubles in 1960 and has gone up to 17,900 million rubles in 1973. the actual soviet military expenditures are reportedly three or four times more than those officially admitted, which have made it possible for the soviet union to maintain armaments comparable to those of the other superpower. the soviet union is not honest even about its own military expenditures, and this is a further proof of its hypocricy in proposing the reduction of military budgets.

he noted: "the soviet union often makes itself appear as being concerned about the maintenance of international security and world peace. if this were true, why should you obstinately refuse to sign additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america in disregard of the latin american people's just demand for opposing nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail? why should you obstinately refuse to support the establishment of an indian ocean peace zone in disregard of the legitimate desire of the numerous small and medium-sized countries in the indian ocean region to defend their national independence and state sovereignty, and why should you instead unwarrantedly attack this proposal? and why should you refuse to accept china's proposal for all nuclear countries, particularly the soviet union and the united states, to undertake the obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and to withdraw all their troops from abroad and dismantle military bases on foreign soil?"

refuting soviet representative malik's attacks on china, chuang yen said: "in the face of serious military threats by the soviet union, it is only natural and irreproachable for china to strengthen her national defence, heighten her vigilance and make all preparations against surprise attacks from soviet revisionist social-imperialism." "while stationing large numbers of armed forces on the sino-soviet border and in the people's republic of mongolia in an aggressive and sabre-rattling posture, the soviet union is asking china to reduce her military budget and carry out disarmament. we would like to ask: what are you really up to?"

chuang yen pointed out that putting forward its proposal, the soviet union posted itself as a living buddha ready to bestow alms and charity on the third world countries and styled itself the guardian and spokesman of their interests. then, let us look at what the soviet union

has done to the third world countries in these years. what it terms "assistance" is in fact exploitation and plunder. a commentator of the "pravda" by the name of zhukov openly said on the moscow t.v. network on october 7, 1972: "those who regard assistance to foreign countries as a kind of alms or a waste of money are extremely wrong ... such assistance is not gratis, as certain comrades imagine." s. skachkov, chairman of the soviet committee for external economic relations, said in an article in "pravda" on march 29, 1973 that the soviet assistance to developing countries "helps to boost our foreign trade and increase our export of equipment. it can adequately meet the needs of the national economy of the soviet union." he admitted that through "assistance", the soviet union had grabbed a large amount of "important material, foodstuff and manufactured products" "beneficial to the soviet economy". he also admitted that "the foreign exchanges obtained from the debt-repayment by the developing countries are increasing yearly, constituting an important contribution to the balance of payment of the soviet union".

chuang yen noted that the soviet union does not easily loosen its grip even on its partners in its so-called socialist community. the figures in the yearbook on soviet foreign trade show that from 1960 to 1967, soviet export of crude oil to four east european countries amounted to over 98.77 million tons which cost 1,705.62 million rubles, and that in the same period soviet export of crude oil to six west european countries totalled 99.11 million tons which only cost 852.99 million rubles. four comecon members bought less crude oil than the six capitalist countries but had to pay more than double the sum.

chuang yen stated that it is known to all that the soviet union is engaged in huge munition deals under the signboard of "military assistance". even in the war against israeli aggression waged by egypt and syria, the soviet union brazenly took advantage of their difficulties to compel the arab countries to pay in cash for the weapons it had supplied them at a high price.

chuang yen said: "the above facts fully show that the so-called 'feelings' and etc. for the third world countries as bragged about by the soviet union are nothing but synonyms for profit-seeking and plunder. the soviet representative described our exposure of that double hoax of sham disarmament and sham assistance as opposition to the third world and non-aligned countries. who will believe these venomous calumnies and words of sowing dissension?"

refuting the soviet representative pinning the slanderous "anti-soviet" label on china, chuang yen sternly pointed out: "since you have done so many evil and scandalous things, we certainly have to expose and oppose you openly. this is our bounden internationalist duty as well as our duty as a member state of the united nations."

chuang yen reaffirmed that the chinese delegation will vote against the soviet draft resolution on the reduction of military budgets. he said: "we fully understand the good desire of some small and medium-sized countries to defend peace. however, at present it is the two superpowers' frenzied arms expansion and war preparations that are seriously menacing international peace and security."

CHINA AND US

American Friend Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

american friendly personage amy schaeffer left here for home by plane today.

she arrived in china on november 17 for a visit as a guest of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. she visited kwangchow, hangchow, soochow, shanghai and peking. while in peking, she was feted by ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the host association.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Delegation of Chinese Painters Leaves for Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

a three-member delegation of chinese traditional-style painters led by ya ming left here by train today for a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were hao liang, member of the cultural group under the state council, and leading members of chinese departments concerned and artists chang kuo-hsun, kao chin-teh, li tsun-sung and chao chun-sheng.

nguyen phuong vu, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking was present.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Health Organization Study Group Leaves Peking for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1973)

dr. lucien bernard, assistant director-general of the world health organization, and six members of the w.h.o. study group led by him left here for geneva by air today.

they were seen-off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned and medical workers, including hsueh kung-cho, wu cheng-chien, hsu shou-jen and shih cheng-hsin.

the other four members of the study group will visit kwangchow before they leave for the w.h.o. western pacific regional office.

while in china, the guests visited peking, nanking, shanghai and kwangchow for a study of chinese urban and rural medical and health organizations at the grass-roots level, and visited hospitals, medical colleges, prophylactic centres and medical research institutions. they also had discussions with cadres of chinese medical organizations and medical workers.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Strengthen the Building of Bases for the Three-in-One Combination of Teaching, Production and Scientific Research and Give Impetus to the Deep-Going Development of the Revolution in Education

by

The Revolutionary Committee of Wuhan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 30, 1973)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's "May-7 Directive" and the policy of "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," and taking the line as the key link, the science faculty of our school has made in-depth criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, maintained running the school with open doors and by practicing the linking up of factories with the school, improved and built laboratories, promoted the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research, unremittingly transformed the serious condition of "three separations" in the former science faculty, and given impetus to the deep-going development of the revolution in education.

Select Sectors Correctly, Link Up Factory and School Properly and Combine Education with the Practice of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements.

The practice of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment is the motive power and the source behind the development of natural science theories. With the link up of the factory and the school as the leading factor, running the school with open doors constitutes the basic road to reforming education in the science faculty. In the past few years, the science faculty of our school has established links with 74 factories and scientific research units and selected 32 workers and technicians from the linkup units for appointment as part-time teachers. Some 14 specialized courses have gone to the linkup units to take part in the practice of revolution in education, with rather fine results. At the same time, based on the salient features of the science faculty, they have also paid attention to the following points:

1. Select units with a more pressing demand for technical innovations and link up with them, closely integrate the educational revolution with the technical revolution, and on the basis of extensive and thoroughgoing practice, sum up the rich practical experience, inventions and innovation of the masses and strengthen theoretical study and research.

2. Based on the salient feature that the specialties in the science faculty have to serve a wide front, select more factories for establishing links, and overcome the contradiction between the limitations of a single line of product and the allround requirements of teaching.

3. While properly linking up the school with factories in key sectors, pay attention at the same time to establishing links with scientific research units, maintaining extensive contacts with social realities and bringing the strong points of the science faculty into full play.

4. Select factories stronger in multiple-purpose techniques for establishing links with more specialized courses in the school. In this way, it is possible to bring into play the role of the multiple courses of the science faculty fighting in coordination to make greater contributions to society. At the same time, it is easier to strengthen leadership so as to stabilize further the links established between the school and factories. After selecting correctly the units to be linked up with, it is necessary to unremittingly consolidate the relations of the linkup between the factories and the school, so that the linkup could be firmly and properly established. The most important thing is to use the basic line of the Party and the revolutionary thinking of Chairman Mao on education to unify the understanding of the factory and the school, so as to maintain the orientation of running the school with open doors and mobilize the relevant quarters in society to show concern and support for the revolution in education.

The leader of the school should take the initiative in forming close ties with the linked up units, and in discussing and solving together with them problems in the establishment of links and cooperation. They should intensify the education of the teachers and students in ideology and political line, and unremittingly raise their appreciation of running the school with open doors. Leading members at the school and department levels should go deep into the forefront to run the school with open doors, conduct investigations and studies, sum up experience and guide work, and wherever possible, take turns in personally leading a team to the linked up units to participate in the practice of the revolution in education.

Under the leadership of Party committees at various levels, we must pay attention to bringing the strong points of the science faculty into play, integrate the educational revolution in school with the technical revolution in society, and energetically render contributions to socialist construction so that the factory and the school could support and complement each another. We have in the main adopted the following measures:

Firstly, by organizing the teachers to go down by turns to factories for tempering and inviting workers and technicians to come to the school and serve as part-time instructors so as to draw closer the ties between the factories and the school. After the teachers came to a factory, they unified hard training through labor and humbly, receiving re-education

from the workers with bringing their vocational skills into play and making active contributions to factory production, truly shared the thoughts of the masses, sweated together with them and struck root in the linked up factory.

Secondly, by incorporating certain important problems of the technical revolution in the factory into the scientific research plan of the school, with the factory and the school working in cooperation to solve them together.

Thirdly, by actively popularizing the fruits of scientific research of the school in society and introducing new products. In this way, the scientific research results of the school can serve socialist revolution and construction and be tested in production practice. They also can consolidate the linkup between the factory and the school, expand the teaching bases outside the school and promote the development of specialized courses. Based on the demands for production and technical innovations in the factories, we have also adopted such forms as running short-term training classes, organizing case reports and technical lectures, compiling relevant scientific data and popularizing new scientific techniques to assist the linked up units in training the backbone technical forces.

Factories Run by the School Should Select Suitable Products, and Cooperate with Factories in Society and Laboratories in the School To Build "Three-in-One Combination" Bases.

The running of factories by the school is an important measure for implementing the Party's educational policy and completely getting rid of the former educational system divorced from politics, production and the masses. Under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the uninterrupted development of the factories run by our school has a role to play in the revolution in education. For the sake of enabling the factories run by our school to meet the demand for the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research in the science faculty, we have in the past several years unremittingly summed up experience through practice, analyzed contradictions and paid attention to solving the following problems.

First, in accordance with the requirements of the state and the demand of teaching, products are selected and the orientation of factory products is unified with the orientation of the specialties and scientific research to promote the organic combination of teaching, production and scientific research. The factories run by the school are not only places for the students to perform manual labor, but also bases for combining production practice with study of and research in theories of natural science, and for training the capacity for conducting scientific experiment and solving actual problems in production. Based on the salient features of the science faculty, the factories run by the school should be operated on a small scale, and besides taking up specific and diversified types of fixed products, they should pay attention to the research in and manufacture of new products and the study and application of new technique. The orientation of factory products should be in unity with the orientation of the relevant specialties and the orientation of scientific research to promote the organic combination of teaching, production and scientific

research. For the sake of realizing such unity, we must, based on the orientation of a specific specialty and scientific research, select items which could be developed from a single product into a series of products for small-scale production and trial-manufacture, so as to bring about unity of diversification, standardization and advancedness of products in factories run by the school for all-round integration with teaching in the specialty. We must select products with a stronger requirement for a comprehensive range of techniques carry out production alongside with research and meet the demands of students of various specialties in the science faculty for integrating production practice with the study of advanced scientific theories and techniques. We must select suitable products to comply with the demand for linking up teaching of basic theory with the practice of production.

Second, factories run by the school should work in close coordination with the laboratories to guarantee the need of teaching, the promotion of production and the development of scientific research. Factories run by the school and laboratories of the school cannot take the place of each another. When laying emphasis on strengthening the teaching of basic theory and scientific research, it is necessary to pay attention to guarding against turning the factories run by the school into laboratories in disguise. However, the two should be closely coordinated and work in concert. The factories run by the school should hand over suitable production tasks to the laboratories so that experiments and production could be carried out side by side for promoting reforms in laboratories and experimental teaching. The two could jointly take up the tasks of research and trial-manufacture, bring their own equipment and technical forces into play, attack and overcome problems in technology and technique, and promote the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research. We must also pay attention to actively apply the research results of laboratories in factories run by the school, continuously carry out technological reforms and the renewal of products, and improve the quality of products so as to invigorate the factories run by the school.

Third, factories run by the school should maintain close ties with society and open up a broad path for running the school with open doors. Only in this way can we truly bring about the integration of education with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. We have conscientiously studied the new technology and technique of socialist factories as well as the experience in grasping revolution and promoting production. Meanwhile, we have also taken the advanced equipment urgently needed for carrying out technical revolution in socialist factories as products for study and trial-manufacture by the factories run by the school, so as to keep the school closely connected with society, open up new channels of production, supply and marketing for the factories run by the school, and promote the growth of these factories. Apart from this, we have also actively popularized products trial-manufactured by factories run by the school for production by factories in society.

Fourth, unify leadership and make overall planning for the tasks of teaching, production and scientific research. Under the unified leadership

of the school, the specialties are paired up with the workshops, and under the concrete management of various departments, each factory has mapped out its own teaching, production and scientific research plans. For the sake of solving the contradiction between teaching and production, some factories have separately set up two lines for production and trial-manufacture to meet the demand of the science students for learning industrial work and to foster their capacity for conducting scientific research in conjunction with the teaching of typical products. In arranging for production, they adopt the method of integrating "continuous flow" with "fighting a battle of annihilation," and while insuring the fulfillment of the teaching task, they actively fulfilled the production task of the state at the same time. Normally, they do everything possible to arrange some more production tasks, and "fight a battle of annihilation" with concentrated strength. During the period of going down to the factories for study, proper arrangements are made for the students to take up less production work and devote more technical forces and instruments and equipment to serve teaching, so that they could study theory in conjunction with production practice and drill their operation skills in production and capacity forconducting scientific research.

Actively Improve and Build Laboratories, and Under the Premise of Guaranteeing the Needs of Teaching and Scientific Research, Carry Out Production Wherever Possible.

Laboratories are important components of the bases for implementing the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research. In accordance with the demands of specialties for teaching and scientific research, we have energetically improved and built laboratories.

In the first place we adhere to remodeling the laboratories with open doors. On the basis of remodeling the laboratories, the specialty in analytical chemistry has built chemical analysis centers open to the public. In the past several years, they have accepted 4,886 items for analytical tests from 132 units and solved many problems urgently requiring to be solved for national defense and industrial and agricultural production, initially transformed the condition of "three separations" in the laboratories, and directly made contributions toward socialist revolution and construction.

In the second place, active development of scientific research in the school has led to the growth of the laboratories, and the backward state of equipment and technique has slowly improved. Scientific research results are used to renew the contents and methods of experiments and to replenish the test equipment, and with the pace set by the task of scientific research, by relying on the spirit of self-reliance, test equipment has gradually been renewed.

Reforming the old content and method of teaching experiments is an important step in remodeling the laboratory. Proceeding from strengthening the integration of teaching of experiments with production practice, we have smashed the situation of serious "three separations" in the former laboratory class. Some specialized courses have selected specific typical products for carrying out limited quality production in conjunction with the teaching of experiments. A quarter of the experiments

taught by the specialty in high polymer chemistry are tied up with typical products.

Through making deep-going revolutionary mass criticism in the academic sphere, we have smashed the old academic system, reformed the curricular set up and content, and set the pace in reforming the system of teaching experiments. On the basis of making revolutionary mass criticism in the academic sphere, the specialty in analytical chemistry has smashed the old hydrogen sulfide system and merged qualitative analysis, quantative analysis and higher analysis into a single course of chemical analysis.

In accordance with the Chairman Mao's teachings, "They must study on their own and rely on private study" and "College students, particularly those in the senior classes, should mainly study problems on their own," we are striving to change the laboratory into a place where students can vigorously carry out study on their own. At present, some laboratories have already experimented with opening their doors, so that the students could regularly make use of their facilities to "study problems on their own." Changing the old method of teaching experiments according to "prescription" has enabled the students to learn on their initiative and learn more lively and vigorously.

* * *

JUVENILE SONGS

Juvenile Songs Should Have a Clearcut National Style

by

Ch'u Lan (初瀾)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Dec. 1, 1973)

Our revolutionary literary and art works must profoundly reflect the content of socialism and at the same time possess a unique national form and clearcut national style. This is because the national form and style of literary and art works are closely related to the demand for literature and art of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the Chinese nation. As was pointed out by Chairman Mao when he criticized "foreign stereotype" and "foreign dogma" thirty years ago, revolutionary culture in China must possess "the fresh, lively Chinese style and spirit which the common people of China love." The creation of socialist literature and art only must have a revolutionary content, but also should have a national form and a national style corresponding to the revolutionary content. The creation of songs for children is no exception.

We can discern a vigorous development in the recent creation of songs for youths and children, with the emergence of good works which embrace the spirit of the age and characteristics peculiar to children, as well as a clearcut national style. However, there are some songs which are healthy in the content of their words but lack national characteristics in the tune. There are even individual songs bearing traces of mechanical application of foreign forms. Such songs for youths and children are criticized by the masses as "foreign tunes" because they lack the fresh and lively Chinese style and spirit as well as the intimate and appealing national musical language although they depict the lives of youths and children in new China. Such a criticism reflects the wish of the masses, who hope that our composers should not only pay attention to manifesting the revolutionary content in the course of creating songs for youths and children, but should also strive to create a musical language which is rich in national characteristics and loved by the masses.

Songs for youths and children must primarily stress the role of the revolutionary content of works in educating the children ideologically, but the question of the national characteristics of the works could not be neglected because of this. Some comrades are of the opinion that "in writing songs for children, it is all right for the tune to be a bit 'foreign' as long as the content is healthy." This allegation is one-sided and harmful because it actually denies that the question of unity of content and form also exists in the tune itself.

In order to enable the creation of songs for youths and children to develop healthily, we must promote the national style and oppose the "foreign tune," which is extremely detrimental to the creation of songs for youths and children. The "foreign tune" makes it difficult for the

works to be liked and loved by the broad masses of children and youths, and also would produce the two following consequences:

In the first place, it causes disunity and discord between the content and form of the works. The form and content of artistic works are relations of dialectical unity. The content determines the form; the form obeys the content, and at the same time also plays the role of reacting either positively or negatively toward bringing out the content. In creating, commenting on and recommending songs for youths and children, we must give top priority to the revolutionary content; but the political content of a song can only be well reflected through the highest possible perfection of the artistic form. Whether or not the national style is clearcut directly affects the molding of artistic images to perfection. Those juvenile songs which mechanically apply the foreign form and are "foreign in tune" can hardly mold with perfection the musical images of the youths and children of new China or profoundly depict their lives, struggle and ideals.

Secondly, once such songs are sung and passed around, they also will unfavorably affect the love of the youths and children for art. The broad masses of youths and children are in the period of developing their body and knowledge and their habit and love for appreciating literature and art are also beginning to take shape. We therefore should pay more attention to bringing the children into closer contact with some juvenile songs which possess a revolutionary content and the Chinese style and spirit. This will help to foster their ardent love for socialist national new culture. We must not let the "foreign tune" contaminate the mind of the children in their tender years, and must in particular guard against the springing up of a way of thing to worship foreign culture and to belittle Chinese culture arising therefrom. This is not only a question of creation, but is an important question bearing on the healthy growth of the revolutionary younger generation.

We do not object to critically borrowing the useful experiences in foreign music in the course of creating songs for youths and children, but we must "make foreign things serve China" and "weed out the old to let the new emerge." We must start from reflecting the contemporary struggle and life of the workers, peasants, soldiers, youths and children, analytically and critically absorb and digest the strong points of the others and organically combine them with the critical inheritance of the essence of national tradition, so as to create outstanding juvenile songs with the unique and clearcut characteristics of the age and national characteristics. But some of our comrades do not act in this way. They do not start from the practical need of bringing out the content, but thoughtlessly transplant foreign things. For example in some songs describing the happy life of the children and youths of new China, they transplant <u>in toto</u> the tunes and methods of expression of foreign dance music, thus causing an incoherence between the content and form. Such "dogmatism in art" based on the "uncritical mechanical application and imitation" of foreign things was attacked by Chairman Mao at an early date. The thoughtless transplantation or rejection of foreign things is at variance with the policy of "making foreign things serve China."

Besides going deep into life to understand and familiarize themselves with the life and struggle of the workers, peasants, soldiers, youths and children, the professional and amateur writers of juvenile songs must at the same time critically study and examine the tradition of national folk music, "reject its feudal dross and assimilate its democratic essence." Early in his essay "Na-lai-chu-i" (拿来主义), Lu Hsün criticized the erroneous attitude adopted toward the handling of traditional things, such as the fear of being "contaminated" and "lingering without entering." We must not repeat this mistake. Certainly, learning from the others can on no account replace our own creative work and our standpoint must still be placed on the reflection of the struggle and life of workers, peasants, soldiers, youths and children. Anything that is devoid of creativity, no matter whether it is "foreign stereotype" or "native stereotype," embraces no artistic vitality.

We hope that the broad masses of professional and amateur writers of songs can further understand the correct orientation, boldly practice and create more juvenile songs characterized by the unity of a revolutionary content with a clearcut national form and style. In order to train and educate the revolutionary younger generation, we must make greater efforts to achieve greater results.

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JUVENILE LITERATURE

All Red Flowers Bloom in the Sunlight

- Study of the Anthology of Poems for Children Entitled "We Are the Revolutionary New Generation"

by

the amateur literary creation group of Shuanwu district, Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Dec. 1, 1973)

The poems collected in "We Are the Revolutionary New Generation" (edited by the People's Literature Publishing House) grow from the soil of the life of the youths and children of new China. In a popular, fresh and lively artistic form, they reflect the new thought and outlook of youths and children since the great proletarian cultural revolution, and show that the youths and children are growing up healthily under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With high revolutionary excitement, the writers of this anthology of poems for children express the proletarian feelings of the youths and children of new China, who profess an unrivalled love for the Party and our great leader Chairman Mao. Living in the new society and growing up under the red flag, the youths and children of our country receive warm solicitude from the Party and Chairman Mao and are bathed in the benevolent sunshine of Mao Tsetung Thought right from their infancy. Notwithstanding their young age, they are red at heart and deeply understand that their present happy life has been attained through the revolution of the Chinese people led by Chairman Mao and through braving untold hardships and heroic struggles. Following Chairman Mao to make revolution and advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line lead to victory and happiness. The children's poem "I Love Chairman Mao and I Love the Party" traces the course of events from the red boat at Nanhu to the road of the Chingkang Mountains, from the lights at the jujube orchard to the red flag at Tienanmen and indicates that the victory of the Chinese revolution is attributed to the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The writer grasps the events of typical significance in the history of the Chinese revolution, unfolds many glorious phases in the revolutionary history and expresses the sincere feelings which the children profess for the Party and Chairman Mao. The children will thus be strongly influenced and profoundly educated after reading the poem.

Socialist juvenile literature should strive to promote the Communist awareness of the children so that they can become reliable successors to the future revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Many poems in the anthology use concrete and lively examples to depict the firm determination of youths and children to make revolution in the mountains and the countryside like their elder brothers and sisters. The poem "The Party Is the Sunlight and I Am the Flower" is instilled with true feelings and

expressed in simple language. It articulates the heroic determination inplanted in the children since their childhood to take the road of integration with workers and peasants and strike root and make revolution in the rural village:

> The Party is the sunlight and I am the flower,
> The sun shines on me while I grow;
> Turning to the red sun, the red flower
> Takes root in the vast world and grows;
> With the rain and dew which Mao Tsetung Thought bestows,
> Deep roots and lush leaves greet the colorful rainbow.

This shows that Chairman Mao's great call for sending "educated youths to the countryside" has already struck deep root in the tender hearts of the children. With the use of metaphors, the poem brings out in a lively way the unrivalled passionate feelings which the children manifest for the Party and Chairman Mao. Going to the village, the frontier, and the places where they are most needed by our motherland to brave the storm and face the world has become the common revolutionary ideal and aspiration of the young generation in our country, and "taking root in the vast world" is the concentrated embodiment of such revolutionary ideal and aspiration.

The themes in this anthology of poems are fresh. The poems reflect a wider scope of life and have certain profoundity in thoughts. In order to create works of higher quality, it is imperative for the writers of children's poems to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought for guidance, take the three great revolutionary movements as the foundation, observe meticulously, learn profoundly from experience and select therefrom themes with the most typical significance.

The majority of the children's poems in this anthology depict vividly from different angles the rich and varied new life of youths and children and are organized into a series of colorful pictures. Here we find little red soldiers taking the "May 7 road" charted by Chairman Mao, and the heart-stirring examples of learning industrial work, farming and military affairs and making mass revolutionary criticism. The little red soldiers who learn from Uncle Lei Feng are vividly described, the new people, new thoughts and the little red soldiers who study philosophy and culture, listen to broadcasts, make teaching aids, play table tennis and talk about hygiene are eulogized. Since all these describe life familiar to the children, the children would feel warm-hearted when reading them.

What is especially admirable is that a considerable number of works in this anthology of poems portray the heroic image of the working class and set an example to the children in learning. For example, in "Uncle Worker Stands High Up," the writer uses the method of comparing things level by level to portray the gigantic image of the elevated and far-sighted working class. This poem starts with "What is tall? The building is tall" to lead and develop the comparison. "The building is not as tall as the smokestock and the top of the building reaches only the middle of the smokestock." Finally it writes, "Uncle climbs to the top of the smokestock, holds high the red flag and waves it in the clouds." "The five continents and four

seas are visible. He has the whole world in mind and is high in heroic spirits." This gives the youths and children a clearcut, concrete and gigantic image. The workers construct the tall building, build the smokestock and creates one miracle after the other in the world with their pairs of diligent hands. In their broad minds are echoed the thunderstorms of the five continents and the ferocious waves of the four seas. Precisely because of this, Uncle Worker can "have the whole world in mind and is high in heroic spirits." This not only makes manifest the lofty thoughts of the working class, but also brings out the unrivalled admiration shown by the youths and children to the working class.

Since children's poems are written for the children, attention should be paid to the characteristics peculiar to children, so that every poem is unconventional in the organization of ideas, vernacular in language and easy to be recited. To achieve this, the writers must be familiar with the life of the children, and artistically process, typify and generalize significant themes in their life so as to increase the persuasive power and educational significance of their works.

Certainly there are shortcomings in this anthology of poems. The language of some is for the adult and the events depicted in some works are too aloof from the life of the children. But we believe that as long as the workers of juvenile literature adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and go deep into life, the creation of children's poems will bloom with more beautiful flowers.

* * *

Learn from Lu Hsün and Attach Great Significance to the Creation of Juvenile Literature

by

Ch'en Hsüeh-liang (陈学良) and Yü Miao-ken (俞妙根)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Dec. 1, 1973)

"Lu Hsün was the commanding general of the cultural revolution in China." Throughout his glorious life of struggle, he had rendered tremendous contributions to juvenile literature. In Lu Hsün's immortal works, we can come across many incisive comments concerning juvenile literature, and his translations of carefully selected juvenile reading matter serve as the glorious record of his years of hard labor for children. Even in the midst of the vigorous development of the proletarian revolutionary cause today, Lu Hsün's revolutionary spirit of paying attention to and showing concern for children and juvenile literature still stands firm as a glorious example for our study.

Lu Hsün's devoted efforts in watering the garden for the creation of juvenile literature were inseparable from his concern for the future of our mother country and the revolution. He pointed out seriously and thoughtfully that "the future belongs to our descendants," that "the conditions of their childhood determine their future destiny" and that "we can look at the children around the age of ten and predict the situation in China twenty years later." Based on such a perception, Lu Hsün paid special attention to and showed concern for the creation of juvenile literature. He sternly criticized the old traditional concept of "giving birth to children without caring whether they are good or bad, and giving weight only to quantity without caring for ability," and was of the opinion that "there could not have been a greater mistake" than the piteous plight of "minding the present but not the future."

Since the creation of revolutionary juvenile literature is closely linked with the future of the mother country and the revolution, Lu Hsün pointed out that we must be "extremely careful" when creating books for children to read. Lu Hsün had given every minute consideration to this question and showed much concern for the literary content, pictures, colors and printing. He was of the opinion that "it goes without saying that juvenile literature should have good contents and techniques just like the other kinds of literature and art". Therefore he hoped that more writers and artists who had a sense of responsibility for the revolution would "similarly lay stress on and contribute efforts to" creating juvenile literature. He suggested that after the completion of the works, writers must "read them carefully again and delete the paragraphs, sentences and words which bear no significance to the overall plot" so that the works could become "more refined." Lu Hsün severely attacked the juvenile reading matter which was stale, clumsy, crudely produced, unreadable and "in some cases simply talked nonsense." This was, because even if these so-called "juvenile books" "gushed out on the children as though through a rupture in the Yellow River," they would have all the ill-effects on the children without a single benefit. In criticizing these juvenile books, Lu Hsün reminded us by

asking, "What will these books turn our children into?" They were only sugar-coated poison harmful to the children.

In light of those erroneous thoughts which belittled juvenile literature and deemed it to be something of no significance that could be created at random, Lu Hsün pointed out that "it is extremely difficult" to write good reading matter for children. Why? Firstly, in view of the characteristics peculiar to the child," the child is adorable. He often thinks of the world of the moon and stars, and the conditions beneath the earth surface. He thinks of the uses of flowering plants and the language of insects. He wishes to fly up to the sky and sneak into the ants' nest." Since the young readers are active in their thoughts and desirous of learning, the writers are required to embrace a high sense of political responsibility. Juvenile literature must have a brand new and profound ideological content, as well as a fine and lively artistic form which suits the characteristics of children. Dull and rigid literary works for the adult are not fit to be read by children. In the "Translator's Note" in the book "Piao" (表), Lu Hsün very humbly said, "I know too little of the language of children to bring out the meaning of the original text. Therefore my translation is rather grotesque." In order not to write or translate "Grotesque" juvenile literary works cautioned against by Lu Hsün, we must understand the lively language of children and make energetic efforts in this respect so that our works can be "simple and interesting."

Juvenile literature has all along been subjected to the traditional prejudice of the exploiting class which considers it insignificant and worthless. With the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, Lu Hsün turned the tables. He pointed out, "Naturally research in juvenile literature and the resulting creation do not receive the usual praise and admiration accorded to the present so-called great writers by some people, but I have reason to believe that the masses want to read them and are grateful!" Lu Hsün's words are so serious and categorical that they form a tremendous encouragement and driving force for our comrades participating in the creation of juvenile literature. We are engaged in the creation of juvenile literature not to "solicit the usual praise and admiration from certain people" or attain any personal goals, but for "the masses to read" and meeting the needs of the revolutionary cause.

Socialist juvenile literature is an indispensable component of the entire revolutionary work of our Party and a front that cannot be neglected in class struggle and the two-line struggle in the sphere of the superstructure. We must take Lu Hsün as our example, start from the level of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and training millions upon millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, study diligently the experience of creating revolutionary model plays, adopt the creative method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism and vigorously create juvenile literary works that possess profound ideological content as well as characteristics peculiar to children, so that the beautiful scene of blooming flowers can appear in the garden of juvenile literature.

* * *

PAINTINGS

New Works by Veteran Chinese Painter

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1973)

veteran chinese painter kuan shan-yueh, famous for his traditional landscape and flower works, won wide acclaim for two new works on show at the national exhibition of traditional chinese paintings that closed here recently.

these paintings, "the green great wall" and "plum blossoms", were done after he experienced a change in thinking and feeling during the great proletarian cultural revolution when he joined the masses in the revolutionary struggle.

"the green great wall" depicts a shelterbelt on a beach standing erect and proud against strong winds from the vast sea. the trees, green and luxuriant in the foreground, gradually fade into nebulousness. along the surging sea a group of militiamen patrol.

the painting illustrates a scene of coastal southern china. it gives a picture of vigour, prosperity and dogged militancy.

the artist praises the working people for their hard struggle against windstorms in afforesting the beach and their fighting will in defending the fruits of socialist construction.

his idea is expressed in the lush green of the shelterbelt which suggests thriving socialist construction, and in the trees battling the bitter wind from the sea to express the fighting will of the people and their revolutionary successes achieved through hard struggle. the roaring wind, the billowing waves and the marching militiamen suggest class struggle and the high vigilance of the revolutionary masses.

now 62, the artist tried but gave up this subject before the cultural revolution because he found it hard to express in painting the heroic deeds of the working people.

during the cultural revolution he went to make investigations in people's communes in the afforested areas of coastal kwangtung, his home province.

he lived among the militiamen at a sentry post guarding the forests and became acquainted with the suffering the former poor and lower-middle peasants had endured from windstorms. he experienced the hard labour of afforesting the sandy beach and shared the pride and joy of the masses who, led by the communist party, have achieved success by their collective effort.

in order to represent such revolutionary content, the painter made minute observations of the wind and clouds, sea waves and the shelterbelt. he has also explored artistic methods to convey all this.

basing on the principle of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china", kuan shan-yueh created this new work by developing traditional chinese brushwork and assimilating the merits of western oil-painting.

the other painting, using the traditional harbinger of spring as its subject, presents a galaxy of red plum blossoms in full bloom. the painter's intention is to express the lofty spirit of revolutionaries described by chairman mao in his poem "ode to the plum blossom":

> "sweet and fair, she craves not spring for herself alone", "to be the harbinger of spring she is content."

the artist has boldly broken away from the traditional way of painting a lone plum blooming proudly in the snow, which reflects the proud self-esteem of scholars and officials in the old society.

the new painting was done with the techniques of landscape painting, showing the shading of the blooming flowers and branches and their vitality in growth. it is imbued with the spirit of the age, full of vigour and prosperity in the cause of socialist revolution.

kuan shan-yueh is a professor in a college of fine arts in kwangchow. he has done traditional chinese landscape and flower paintings for nearly forty years.

"before liberation i did not know for whom or for what i painted," said the famed painter. "i had no great ideal then, but to make my own way. it was art for art's sake that i painted landscapes and flowers. at most, it was to pour out my own feelings."

after liberation kuan shan-yueh took part in revolutionary literary and art work. chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" educated and enlightened him.

his first attempt to use art to serve politics was during the nationwide land reform movement in the early post-liberation period. he tried to use his brushwork to praise and educate the masses and encourage their revolutionary enthusiasm.

he kept trying to make art serve the workers, peasants and armymen and serve proletarian politics.

kuan shan-yueh joined the chinese communist party in 1956. he became even more eager to convey revolutionary contents in his specialized paintings.

he cooperated with another noted painter, fu pao-shih, in 1959 to produce a big landscape in traditional chinese style. the artists vividly depicted a grand scene of the motherland bubbling with vitality and revolutionary youthfulness under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao.

this painting, "such great beauty is our landscape", with clear-cut political and ideological content, has since hung in the great hall of the people in peking. it has won admiration of the chinese people and foreign friends.

prior to the cultural revolution, liu shao-chi and company pushed a revisionist line in literature and art. they advocated that "landscape and bird-and-flower paintings have no class character" in a vain attempt to prevent this genre from serving proletarian politics.

"i was influenced by the revisionist fallacy 'no harm in politics, beneficial to life', as i had not remoulded my outlook of the world and of literature and art well," said kuan shan-yueh, "though i understood in theory that landscape and bird-and-flower paintings also have class character. i considered the artistic form more and the content less in my works of art. for a certain period of time, i placed content and artistic form in the wrong relation and did a number of paintings devoid of political content."

the great proletarian cultural revolution educated him, enabling him to see that liu shao-chi's line was aimed at drawing him back to the old road of art for art's sake. the revolutionary line of chairman mao's urged him to link up with the workers and peasants, to continue the revolution ideologically, and to weed through the old to bring forth the new in art.

in 1968 when he was nearly 60, he made up his mind to go among the masses and in the course of struggles to be re-educated by the workers, peasants and armymen. he wanted to remould his world outlook in accordance with chairman mao's teachings.

during his three years' stay in a village, the painter learned to grow crops, feed buffaloes and do such farm work as his age permitted. he made friends with many former poor and lower-middle peasants and this deepened his feelings for the working people.

the veteran painter developed a strong desire to praise the heroism and revolutionary spirit of the masses

in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. in the past few years he has achieved new successes in his artistic work.

his new paintings, shown at the national art exhibitions of 1972 and this year, convey significant subject matter of socialist construction in industry and agriculture and the spirit of the socialist era. they reflect the artist's efforts to make this traditional art serve the socialist revolution better.

LAND RECLAMATION

Thriving Border Area at Northernmost Tip of China

(NCNA-English Harbin, Dec. 9, 1973)

multi-national people and army reclaimers have opened up vast tracts of virgin land in heilungkiang province at the northernmost tip of china. many once desolate areas are now thriving centres of farming, forestry and animal husbandry.

waste plain turned into granary

the vast plain in the northeastern corner of heilungkiang province, where the sunghua, and wusuli rivers join the heilung river, was sparsely populated with large areas remaining untapped till just two decades ago. it is now interlaced by a network of water conservancy projects and irrigation canals which have created vast fertile fields. the plain has had successive good harvests for some years and registered another 30 per cent increase this year both for total grain output and for per-unit yield.

altogether, 1.33 million hectares of land has been reclaimed in this area, which now sells the state over one million tons of surplus wheat, maize and soya beans every year.

this plain is fringed on the northeast by an extensive march which used to be swamped in summer and was formerly regarded as useless for farming. by cutting ditches to drain the water and burning the rank weed growth, a team of army reclaimers after years of effort brought 56,000 hectares of marshy land under the plough.

large tracts of farmland and numerous villages along the turbulent lower reaches of the heilung, sunghua and wusuli rivers were flooded almost every year in summer and autumn in the past when the rivers were in spate. in spring, the area often suffered from drought. the people started largescale work to harness the rivers shortly after liberation. relying on their collective effort and with state assistance, they reinforced the dykes and dug many flood-diversion canals.

people in suipin county, which is hemmed in between the heilung and the sunghua, have kept repairing the dykes for years, thus freeing 40,000 hectares from the threat of flood. they have in addition built a number of water conservancy projects to irrigate hilly land in dry weather and drain low-lying fields in the rainy season. as a result of these improvements, the market grain turned over to the state in the last few years has averaged 2.5 tons per able-bodied peasant per year.

virgin forests becoming timber centres

towering in western heilungkiang province are the greater khingan mountains, known as china's "green treasure" house for their rich timber resources, including an abundance of valuable red pines. the virgin forests there were thinly populated only nine years ago. today the area is dotted with towns and factories and crisscrossed by railways and roads which keep up a steady flow of timber to other parts of the country. the eight forest administrations in this area now account for a significant proportion of china's total timber output.

the first contingent of lumbermen, tens of thousands strong, moved into the snow-bound forests in the winter of 1964. braving a cold climate 40 degrees below zero, centigrade, and surmounting all difficulties, they set up one timber centre after another. workers assigned to establish the hsinlin forest administration trekked 180 kilometres from the railway station, carrying their tools, kits and tents on their backs, and started logging right away. the administration's timber production has since gone up at an average rate of 30 per cent a year.

summer and autumn used to be the slack season for the timber industry here because frequent rain caused many difficulties. in order to maintain a high production rate the year round and to contribute to the country's socialist construction, the forest workers set about paving the roads with slabs and logs, to ensure passage in the wet season.

hulunbuir grassland growing prosperous

the thriving hulunbuir grassland west beyond the khingan mountains had another good year in animal

husbandry, with a 27 per cent increase in its stock. the industrial, transport, trade, cultural and medical establishments serving the herdsmen are also doing well.

the local herdsmen, of mongolian, tahur, evenki, korean and han nationalities, have united closely in a selfless effort to bring rapid changes to this vast grassland.

instead of leaving their herds to the mercy of nature, the herdsmen have undertaken large-scale systematic projects through the years to improve the grazing grounds on the strength of their collective economy. they brought an additional 2,400 hectares under forage crops and sank a number of pump wells in the past two years.

herdsmen of different nationalities have helped one another in the fight against natural calamities. during a blizzard last winter, herdsmen in two banners (counties) offered the use of their spare pastures to the worst-stricken banner in the area, thus enabling its over 100,000 head of animals to tide over the severe winter.

the hulunbuir grassland is spanned by the trunk railway line linking the border city of manchouli with harbin, the provincial capital. newly built roads now radiate from the railway hub of hailar and reach over 90 per cent of the people's communes in the area. new industrial enterprises, including modern mills for making woollen textiles, carpets, animal and dairy products, and machines for animal husbandry, have been built on the grassland which had only a few timber, coal mining and handicraft works at the time of liberation. dairy products from hailar, one of china's major dairy industry centres, are popular on the home and foreign markets. power houses have been set up in many communes and towns, providing electric light for the herdsmen's homes which for generations were lit by butter lamps.

RURAL WOMEN

Big Changes in Status of Women in Chinese Countryside

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 10, 1973)

"women, whose place was in the kitchen in the old days, now carry half of heaven on their shoulders." this is how cadres and members of the hsinlitsun people's commune describe the changes brought about by the commune in women's status.

in this commune with a population of 37,000 on the outskirts of the north china city of tientsin, women constitute half of the total labour force. they work in the fields as well as in workshops, schools and clinics run by the commune or the brigades under it. three hundred and twenty women have been elected to leading bodies at the commune or lower levels.

"the people's commune has succeeded in tapping the enormous source of labour power latent in the women," said ko tung-huan, a leading cadre of the commune. "in the days of individual farming, very few women worked in the fields. during the period of mutual aid and agricultural cooperation in the initial stage of collectivization, it was still difficult for women to take full part in farming and other work due to the limited scope of collective production. after the commune was set up in 1958, it spurred the growth of farming, industry, culture, education and medical work on an unprecedented scale and introduced welfare amenities. then women were really provided with ample opportunity to display their ability and talent."

tsuichiamatou brigade is a major vegetable producer in the commune, supplying the city with some 4,500 tons of vegetables of 40 kinds last year. women make up 80 per cent of the people working in the vegetable fields and they are skilled in such work as levelling the land, selecting good seed, nursing and transplanting seedlings, manuring and applying insecticides. many women have been acclaimed as crack vegetable growers.

women also take an active part in scientific experiments. all 26 brigade-run scientific and technical groups have women members. learning modestly from agro-technicians and veteran peasants, the four women in one such group turned out a highly effective bacterial fertilizer which increased vegetable output in experimental plots by 40 per cent.

women account for over 40 per cent of the 1,800 workers in 26 workshops run by the commune or brigades under it for repairing farm machines or processing machine parts for tientsin factories. guided by experienced workers.

these women have mastered the skills of lathe turning, bench work, punching, stamping, forging and casting, galvanizing, polishing or paint spraying. twenty-three-year-old chao kuo-ying, who went to work in a factory only three years ago, has studied hard and become proficient in operating an automatic forging press with a capacity of 160 tons.

a number of capable women cadres are coming to the fore in the course of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment with the help of the party organizations and support from the masses. of these, 25 have been elected to revolutionary committees at the commune or brigade levels, 24 young women are secretaries or deputy secretaries in grass-roots organizations of the communist youth league, and a greater number are leading members of production teams or other production units. many women serve as bookkeepers, barefoot doctors or school teachers.

the women of the hsinlitsun commune, like all others in the country, receive attention from the party and the people's government. in assigning work to women, the production teams and workshops take into consideration their physiological features while ensuring them equal pay for equal work. the commune also pays great attention to maternity and child care.

night schools and study classes have been set up to teach women who were born in poor families and had no chance of schooling in the old society. in szuhochuang brigade, 120 women are attending night school and 51 others are studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a special class. by dint of hard study, 48-year-old su chang-chen, a former illiterate, can now read newspapers and magazines. with excitement, she said in an interview: "before liberation, the landlords and capitalists never treated us peasant women as human beings. under the yoke of feudalism, we were chained to household chores the year round. since liberation, we have been emancipated politically, economically and culturally and now women do all kinds of work. i couldn't read a word in the old days and it was beyond my wildest hopes to be able to read chairman mao's writings and study marxism-leninism. now i can."

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

How North China Province Expands Local Industries

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 9, 1973)

more than 7,700 small factories have been built by counties and communes in hopei province, north china, since 1970. they use local resources and produce goods chiefly to meet the needs of expanding farm production.

there has been a tremendous increase in the number of such factories in both hilly and plain areas ever since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. two-thirds of the province's chemical fertilizer output and all of its phosphate fertilizer now come from small plants, which enabled the province to apply more than twice as much fertilizer to its farmland this year as in 1965.

irrigated acreage nearly doubled in this period thanks to the irrigation and drainage equipment made by small farm machinery factories.

visited by frequent natural calamities, hopei province was known for low farm yield. it used to depend on other areas of the country for part of its food grain every year before the cultural revolution. thus, increasing farm production became an issue of paramount importance to the people of the province. since one-fifth of hopei's 6.7 million hectares of farmland suffered chronically from natural disasters, it was necessary to protect the land against adverse weather conditions by undertaking large-scale water conservancy and other farmland improvement projects. this in turn called for large amounts of equipment and material from industry.

a mass campaign to set up small factories began in 1958 in accordance with the policy of developing big, medium-sized and small enterprises simultaneously and under the guidance of the party's general line for building socialism. but liu shao-chi had no faith in the initiative and creativeness of the masses and the local authorities' ability to run industry. he ordered these small factories be closed.

during the cultural revolution, the workers and peasants criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line. their enthusiasm for socialism rose. the hopei provincial party committee followed the general principle formulated by chairman mao for the development of the national economy, namely "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", and correctly handled the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

it urged the counties and people's communes to set up small factories self-reliantly so as to boost farm production.

small light industry plants were started in all parts of the province, including sugar refineries, tanneries, textile and knitwear mills, with locally available raw material. these enterprises helped increase the supply of commodities for the home and foreign market and accumulated funds for the expansion of local industries.

basic industries also took shape, tapping local resources. the province now has a considerable number of small blast furnaces, coal pits, cement works, rolling mills, and 2,500 small iron mines. virtually all the funds and material needed for construction of these enterprises were supplied locally.

then a technical innovations drive was launched to renovate old equipment and make new machinery for these enterprises, which gradually grew bigger and were better equipped.

the workers of the chienming chemical fertilizer plant in tsunhua county, while fulfilling their production quotas, made 123 pieces of equipment to raise its annual production capacity from 800 tons to 3,000. the tangshan diesel engine plant grew from a small iron works that produced only picks and rice grinders four years ago. it now turns out 18,000 diesel engines a year. many of the 350 pieces of equipment were made by the workers.

small factories also cooperated to manufacture fairly complex products. for a time the shihchiachuang administrative region wanted diesel engines to combat drought and improve irrigation. building a new diesel engine plant needed a large state investment as well as time. therefore, the region's 26 farm machinery factories cooperated to solve the problem and produced 15,000 diesel engines in one year. since 1970, the province has equipped 16 diesel engine plants and 28 machine parts factories with machinery produced in this way and with little money. the new plants are now turning out more than 100,000 engines, motors and other irrigation and drainage machinery a year for the countryside.

hopei has remodelled a motor vehicle plant in a similar way.

small factories and mines are well distributed in the province's hilly and plain areas, mostly in villages and small towns. this facilitates the transformation of such towns from consumer to producer centres and also the exchange of goods between town and countryside.

most of the workers of the small factories come from rural communes and retain their commune membership. commune members may come and work in the shops in turn.

this helps peasants acquire the fine qualities of the working class and also trains technical forces for the rural areas. it is of far-reaching significance for strengthening the relations between workers and peasants, consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, and in the long run, narrowing the difference between industry and agriculture and between city and countryside.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Northwest China Minority Hsien Prospers

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 10, 1973)

the people of kazakh nationality in a northwest china county, who lived in misery before liberation, now have a secure life with the rapid development of production. oppression by the reactionary kuomintang rulers and local chieftains decimated the population, and there were only 1,000 kazakhs left by the time of liberation in 1949.

fuyun is a county in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region where the kazakh people live in compact community. before liberation it was the headquarters of a bandit named wuszuman. in collusion with the kuomintang reactionaries, reactionary tribe chieftains and herdowners, the local bandits often killed people and robbed them of their animals and property. many herdsmen became desperate and fled their homes. the prevalence of infectious diseases also caused the population to decline.

since liberation the communist party and people's government have paid great attention to the well-being of the kazakh people. many people returned home from other parts of the country and began a new life with state relief animals and funds. the kazakh population now amounts to 32,000.

led by party organizations at various levels, the herdsmen displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, improved the grasslands and carried out construction to develop animal husbandry. since the founding of the people's communes, the county has sold more than 570,000 animals, 500,000 hides and 3,700 tons of wool and camel's hair to the state. the number of animals is more than 15 times the figure for the early post-liberation period.

the kazakh people of fuyun county are mainly engaged in animal husbandry. they have since liberation reclaimed more than 6,600 hectares for farming, built irrigation facilities, and bought farm machines. as a result, the county became self-sufficient in grain in 1970. total grain output this year was 20 per cent higher than last year, setting an all-time record.

rising on the grassland after liberation, the county seat has become a political, economic and cultural centre. with a total population of more than 3,000, it has wide streets lined with trees.

in the past few years herdsmen and peasants have settled in 120 new towns and villages in the county. there are now 82 primary schools and nine secondary schools as against one primary school at the time of liberation. to provide the children of herdsmen with more opportunities for education, all 25 herdsmen's production brigades have set up primary schools that move with the flocks and herds. kazakh boys and girls have been sent to colleges and technical schools in peking, shanghai, lanchow and urumchi. medical facilities have been greatly improved.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Changsha for Kweilin

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 10, 1973)

the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania left here for kweilin by special plane this morning after concluding its visit to hunan province.

the delegation is led by petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of general staff of the people's army. its deputy leaders are hito cako, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the political department of the people's army, and arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence.

chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, is accompanying the delegation on its tour.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by chang ping-hua, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, second secretary of the hunan provincial party committee and political commissar of the hunan provincial command of the p.l.a., yang ta-yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the hunan provincial party committee and commander of the hunan provincial command of the p.l.a., and others.

the albanian delegation arrived in changsha on december 8. that evening the albanian comrades-in-arms were guests of honour at a banquet given by the p.l.a. hunan provincial command. comrade chang ping-hua and delegation leader petrit dume spoke at the banquet.

the albanian delegation made a special trip yesterday to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship between the people and armies of china and albania prevailed in shaoshan. upon their arrival, the albanian comrades-in-arms were greeted by mao tse-pu, chairman of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee, and several hundred

people who lined the route. the well-wishers extended their welcome to the visitors by singing and dancing and waving flowers and streamers. the albanian comrades conveyed to the people of shaoshan the profound friendship of the fraternal albanian people.

the guests visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it, and were photographed together with the chinese comrades in front of chairman mao's birthplace. at noon, the albanian comrades-in-arms were entertained with home-made rice wine, and oranges and peanuts which the people of shaoshan grew and hand-picked for the occasion.

while in changsha the guests, accompanied by chang tsai-chien and yang ta-yi, visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute where chairman mao carried out his early revolutionary activities, and the scenic yuehlu mountain. they were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

accompanying the delegation to kweilin were also chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and wu hao-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in albania.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Peking Reception in Honor of Danish National Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1973)

the chinese table tennis association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the danish national table tennis team with christen hjorth as captain and niels hjalmann nielser as deputy captain.

attending the reception were jorgen reimers, charge d'affaires ad interim of the royal danish embassy in peking, and embassy officials.

present were tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association, and leading members of organizations concerned kuo lei, jen chao and li feng-lou, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

chen hsien and christen hjorth spoke at the reception which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and denmark would be constantly consolidated and developed.

chinese table tennis players have visited denmark three times and forged a profound friendship with their danish counterparts. the chinese players are most glad to play host to the danish table tennis players on a friendly visit to china.

the danish table tennis team flew in here yesterday.

Danish and Chinese Table Tennis Teams Play Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1973)

the danish national table tennis team played the chinese table tennis team in a friendly atmosphere in the peking workers' indoor stadium this evening. their fine skills won warm applause from the crowd of 13,000.

watching the matches were li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, and chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association. prior to the matches, they met with leader of the danish team christen hjorth and deputy leader niels hjalmann nielsen.

also watching the matches were charge d'affaires ad interim of the danish embassy in peking jorgen reimers and embassy officials.

prior to the matches, the chinese and danish players exchanged team pennants and souvenirs. the players of the two countries raised their clasped hands overhead and waved to the applauding spectators.

the danish team of four men and three women players all used the shake hand grip and played a fast attacking game.

in the men's team contest the danish team fielded clause joern pederson, the 1973 national singles champion, bjarne grimstrup, denmark's no. three, and niels ramberg, four-time national champion since 1964. the chinese lineup was hsi en-ting, reigning world champion, li chen-shih, 1973 national singles champion, and hu wei-hsin.

after li chen-shih and hsi en-ting beat ramberg and grimstrup by the same score of 2:0, pederson won the first point for his team by defeating hu wei-hsin 2:0. hsi en-ting widened china's lead to 3:1 by outplaying ramberg in straight sets. then, pederson edged out li chen-shih 2:1 and grimstrup beat hu wei-hsin 2:0 and the two teams were level (3:3).

pederson fully extended hsi en-ting in the seventh match. he won the first set 21-16 by putting across fast smashes on both wings. hsi en-ting came back strongly in the next sets, combining fast block shots with heavy smashes, and won 21-10, 21-18.

playing backhand block shots and forehand drives, hu wei-hsin defeated left-handed ramberg 2:1 in the last match. china won 5:3.

denmark's national singles champion, 18-year-old kirsten britta andersen, national doubles champion 17-year-old gitte juhl hansen, and another 17-year-old girl annie larsen took on china's national champion 23-year-old huang hsi-ping, cheng huai-ying and sheng hsiao-hung in the women's team contest which was played in accordance with the swaythling cup system. the chinese girls won 5:1.

in addition, denmark's niels trederik poulsen met china's liao fu-min in a men's singles match which the chinese boy won two sets to one.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Peking Reception and Banquet Mark Air France Service to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1973)

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark air france service to peking.

among the guests were chinese minister of communications yang chieh, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china ma jen-hui, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of departments concerned shen tu, yen chih-hsiang, chu hui-fen, hsu han-ping, yu mei, yang shou-shan, chou pei-yuan, wang tung, hsiao fang-chou, ma chia-chun and yueh tai-heng.

also attending were mme pierre messmer, wife of the french prime minister, yves guena, minister of transport, and madame guena, georges calichon, chairman of air france, and madame calichon, and other members of the france-china friendship delegation.

this evening georges calichon hosted a banquet on the occasion. ma jen-hui and leading members of other chinese departments were present.

the chinese and french friends chatted warmly at the reception and the banquet both of which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

this morning mme messmer and the other french guests toured the great wall and a ming tomb in the company of chu hui-fen, a leading member of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

Delegation of French Marxist-Leninist Communists of Journal "l'Humanite Rouge" Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1973)

the delegation of french marxist-leninist communists of the journal "l'humanite rouge " led by jacques jurquet left here for home by air on december 8 after a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department, and leading members of other departments concerned.

during its sojourn in china, the delegation visited peking, the chingkang mountains, kutien, hangchow and shanghai.

France-China Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1973)

the france-china friendship delegation led by mme pierre messmer, wife of the french prime minister, left here for shanghai by special plane this afternoon.

seeing the french guests off at the airport were ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, yu mei, vice-minister of communications, and yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

chu hui-fen, a leading member of the general administration of civil aviation, and french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and madame manac'h, accompanied the guests to shanghai.

the french guests this morning visited the evergreen people's commune on peking's outskirts in the company of shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Guyana from Jamaica

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Dec. 8, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation fresh from its jamaica tour arrived here tonight by plane for a friendly visit to guyana.

led by chiu chung-hui, the group was met at the airport by lloyd barrow, permanent secretary of the ministry of information and culture, basil arno, chairman of the guyana national sports council, kenneth deabreu, president of the guyana table tennis association, and players who last august had participated in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking.

chinese ambassador wang chan-yuan, officials of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese nationals in guyana also greeted the visitors on their arrival.

the chinese delegation left the jamaican capital of kingston today. on the eve of their departure, chinese ambassador to jamaica li chao hosted a reception in connection with their friendly visit. among the 350 guests present on the occasion were edna manley, mother of prime minister michael manley, leacroft robinson, attorney general, dunstan robinson, chief of staff of the jamaica defence force, eric bell, minister of public utilities, communication and transport, as well as friends from various circles and representatives of chinese nationals in jamaica.

on december 6, an exhibition match was played by the chinese and jamaican players for guests invited by ambassador li chao. the chinese delegation was accorded warm welcome by the jamaican government and people during their stay there.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Hongkong International Badminton Invitation
Exhibition Matches Reach Climax

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Dec. 8, 1973)

climax has been reached at the international badminton invitation exhibition matches here today. 28 men and women players from nine countries and regions demonstrated their superb skill this afternoon and evening. the close friendly cooperation of four women players from different countries who took park in the doubles contests this afternoon added a lustre of friendship to the current invitation exhibition matches.

the four women players were 10-times women's singles champion lim choo eng of singapore and 18-year-old liu hsia of china versus women's singles champion anette borjesson of sweden and 18-year-old teh swee phek of malaysia. prior to the match, they did practice together. in their competition, lim choo eng and liu hsia played a fast-attacking game while borjesson and teh swee phek countered it with a steady game. retrieving one seemingly impossible shot after another, lim choo eng built up the scores all through the game till she won two sets in a row. badminton enthusiasts warmly applauded the exciting game.

players from hongkong had their first matches since the invitation exhibition matches began. the afternoon session saw cheung ching jok and chan kwok man pitted against sweden's ace players gert perneklo and bengt froman. after a gruelling competition, the two teams were drawn with each winning one set. in the first set, both pairs put up a stiff and close fight and in the end, the swedish players won 18-17. undaunted, the hongkong players in the second set succeeded in tying the game at one all by a score of 15-12. this was a game with the closest scores since the invitation exhibition matches began.

at the afternoon session, the chinese players met their danish opponents in two games. china's chen yu-niang won from denmark's ace player lene koppen a score of 2:0. both the two players pledged after the match that they would learn from each other and swap experience at the current invitation exhibition matches. koppen said with excitement that chen yu-niang had been her old friend and the current matches were only a continuation of their friendship. china's fang kai-hsiang and young player yu yao-tung were tied with ace players svend pri and poul petersen of denmark in the men's doubles. the chinese pair carried the first set 15:9. in the second set both sides built up stone-wall defence at the frontcourts and tried to take the initiative in their backcourt attacking to seize an opportunity for killing smashes. the danish players stepped up their counter-attack to keep their opponents busy at the backcourt and then sent drop shots just across the net to win the set 15-13.

taking part in four out of the six games played this evening, european players carried off all the four by tactical flexibility and variety and improved skill.

hard in smashing and immaculate in defence, sweden's ace player sture johnsson defeated yu yao-tung of china 2:0 in the men's singles by taking advantage of his forceful backhand top drivings at the backcourt. after the competition yu yao-tung warmly congratulated johnsson on his success and presented him with a souvenir.

in the women's doubles, denmark's lene koppen and ulla strand defeated chen yu-niang and liu hsia of china 2:0. in this keen contest lasting for over 30 minutes, the danish players took the first set 15-6 by making fierce attacks on the chinese pair's unguarded defence while blocking the frontcourt with herculean efforts. in the second set, the danish pair combined top drivings with low lobbings. the chinese players, however, strengthened their defence and played a spirited game before they lost 12:15.

in the men's doubles, west german players wolfgang bochow and gerd kucki beat tsoi fai and yuen po tin

of hongkong 2:0. denmark's flemming delfs won from thailand player sangob rattanusorn 2:0 in the men's singles.

special exhibition matches were held this morning for teachers and students of some schools in hongkong.

Badminton Players Display Superb Skill at Hongkong International Invitation Matches

(NCNA-English - Hongkong, Dec. 9, 1973)

all the games this evening were held between asian and european players as the international badminton invitation exhibition matches entered the fifth day.

the spectators were enthralled by the sportsmanship and superb badminton skill of the contestants who brought their strong points into full play.

the hongkong team was tied with the danish team in a gruelling men's doubles contest. hongkong fielded veteran wong hung ping and up-and-coming hau wung cheung to pit against ace players poul petersen and flemming delfs of denmark. the hongkong pair showed their tactical flexibility by achieving constant breakthrough in their active defence. trailing 6-9, the danish team caught up and took the first set 15-13. by imparting speed to their push shots and giving well-aimed strokes, the hongkong players took the second set 15-4. badminton enthusiasts warmly applauded this exciting game.

players from thailand twice encountered west germans this evening. in the men's singles, sangob rattanusorn (thailand) lost to wolfgang bochow (west germany) in two straight sets. in the women's singles, thongkam kingmanee (thailand) encountered irmgard gerlatzka (west germany), both veterans in their 30's. the keenly-contested game ended in a draw. in the first set, the west german sent over lobbing drives and drove her shots to the backcourt of her opponent's backhand. she won the first set as thongkam kingmanee was erratic in many of her return shots. in the ensuing set, thongkam kingmanee put up a stone-wall defence with long drives and drop shots, building up an early lead of 5-1. then she stepped up her attacks with accurate killing shots to win the second set 11-6.

chinese players emerged victorious in their two games this evening. taking on sture johnsson and gert perneklo of sweden in the men's doubles, fang kai-hsiang smashed

the two corners of the frontcourt of his opponents, keeping the swedes on the run and thus providing his teammate yu yao-tung with chances for smashing. the swedish pair, however, blocked the frontcourt and engaged themselves in a keen backcourt contest. they led 11-3 with hard smashes, only to see the chinese pair seizing hold of the right of service, repeatedly attacking both sides of the backcourt and taking the first set 18:13. in the second set, the chinese players redoubled their efforts to win 15-7. when the competition ended, both leaders and players of the two delegations warmly shook hands.

in the men's singles, hou chia-chang (china) defeated ace danish player flemming delfs 2:0 after an intense match which lasted for 35 minutes. this was the first time they met in a game. hou chia-chang adopted top driving and dropping shots coupled with pushing shots just across the net to lead the score time and again. delfs won many points by combining his top driving shots and smashes with drop shots over the net.

another special exhibition match was played this morning for hongkong badminton enthusiasts.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet and Fete Japanese Trade Unions Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1973)

president liao cheng-chih and vice-president chang hsiang-shan of the china-japan friendship association this evening met and feted all members of the friendship delegation of the general council of trade unions and the independent trade unions federation of japan with eizo yashiro as its leader and kichiro sasaki and kikuji nishimura as deputy leaders, and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasions were ou tang-liang, lin li-yun, han hsi-ya, wang ching-ju and other leading members of chinese organizations concerned.

the japanese friendship delegation arrived in peking on december 6 on a visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Peking Reception Welcomes Japanese Ice-Hockey Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1973)

the chinese winter sports association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting japanese ice-hockey delegation.

leader of the delegation is yoshio yamazoe and deputy leaders are tsutomu kawabuchi, yoshihiro miyazaki and koichi ohmuro.

present were chao cheng-hung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, tung nien-li, a leading member of the chinese winter sports association, leading members of chinese departments concerned, including kung ke-fei, li fu-teh, wang fu-yung, chu tse and chou cheng, as well as chinese ice-hockey coaches and players.

in their warm and friendly speeches at the reception, tung nien-li and yoshiō yamazoe said they would make efforts to help develop china-japan friendship and strive for the common progress of ice sports in the two countries.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday.

Chinese Speed-Skating Team Holds Friendly Contests with Japanese Skaters

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 9, 1973)

the visiting chinese speed-skating team, after its tour of hokkaido, visited hachinohe city, aomori prefecture, and fujiyoshida city, yamanashi prefecture, and held friendly contests with japanese skaters in the two cities.

the chinese team was warmly welcomed by the municipal governments, sportsmen and citizens of hachinohe and fujiyoshida. the skating union of yamanashi prefecture gave a reception in fujiyoshida on december 6 in honour of the chinese team. japanese workers of the citizen watch factory in that city sang japanese songs at the party to welcome the chinese guests.

during the contest held in hachinohe city on december 4, japanese skaters came first in each event. chinese skaters were runner-ups in the women's 1,500- and 3,000-metre

events. in the men's 3,000-metre event, a chinese skater share first place with a japanese skater, while chinese skaters became runner-ups in the men's 1,500- and 5,000-metre events.

in the contests held in fujiyoshida city on december 7 and 8, japanese men and women skaters placed first and second in all events.

three chinese skaters broke the national youth speed skating records in four events.

Sino-Japanese Friendly Ice-Hockey Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1973)

the japanese ice-hockey team won a friendly match 8-3 from the chinese team here this evening. the match was held in the capital indoor stadium and drew warm applause from the 18,000 spectators.

present were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung, tung nien-li, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and wei ming, leader of the japanese ice-hockey delegation yoshio yamazoe, deputy leaders of the delegation tsutomu kawabuchi, yoshihiro miyazaki and koichi ohmuro, and minister kensuke yanagiya of the japanese embassy here.

the japanese ice-hockey team visited china in 1957. the current visit of the japanese delegation was the first of its kind since the signing of the minutes of talks on ice-hockey exchanges by the chinese winter sports association and the japanese ice-hockey union, in january this year.

the two teams filed into the rink with the players holding hands. the visitors presented the chinese team with souvenirs and ice-hockey sticks before the match started.

the 22-member japanese team has an average age of 23. the visitors showed good skill, sharp shooting and tactical play and won the match by well-drilled attacking manoeuvres, teamwork and fast counter-attacks which enabled them to outnumber the chinese players by the time the two teams raced from one end of the rink to the other.

the visitors scored three goals in the first period, and four more in the second period as the chinese goalmouth defence became erratic under pressure. the chinese team scored its first goal in the closing minute of the second period.

the chinese team intensified its attack in the third period and its defenders showed fast recovery. it scored twice and held the visitors to one goal.

there was a big ovation at the end of the friendly match and the two teams lined up and waved to the crowd in acknowledgement of the tribute.

Japanese Guests Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 10, 1973)

deputy director of the japanese toho news agency mitinori ikegami and a reporter left here for home today at the end of a visit to china.

the japanese guests arrived in china on november 18 at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency. before coming to kwangchow they had toured peking, yenan, sian, chengchow, linhsien county in honan province, and kweilin. while in peking, they were honoured at a dinner given by teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND KOREA

Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1973)

a delegation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau led by li chuan-chung left here by train today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the korean international tourism agency.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned yang kung-su, huang ke and chu ching-ho.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was on hand.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1973)

chairman mao tsetung this afternoon met his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev and her majesty queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah of nepal.

this is the second meeting between chairman mao and king birendra. chairman mao met king birendra in 1966 when he visited china as crown prince of nepal.

the meeting today proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end. chairman mao smilingly greeted king birendra and queen aishwarya with long handshakes. king birendra gladly introduced to chairman mao foreign minister gyanendra bahadur karki who is accompanying him and the queen on the visit, and nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba. chairman mao and the distinguished guests conversed for one hour and forty minutes.

taking part in the meeting were premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman wang hung-wen, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, as well as tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih.

Premier Chou En-lai and Nepalese King Birendra Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and his majesty birendra bir bikram shah dev, king of nepal, held talks here this afternoon in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the nepalese side were gyanendra bahadur karki, ranadhir subba, brig. gen. dan gambhir singh rayamajhi, narayan prasad shrestha, major gen. padma bahadur khatri, chiran s. thapa, devendra raj panday, dor bahadur bista, niranjan bhattarai and kedar prasad koirala.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, lu wei-chao, tsao chih, hsi yeh-sheng, kao chien-chung, yen chia-hua, tang yeh-wen, chang han-chih, chou kang, tang wen-sheng and chao ching-tien.

Nepalese King and Queen See Revolutionary Dance Drama

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1973)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal and her majesty queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah and their entourage attended a soiree here today, and saw the revolutionary dance drama "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

the distinguished guests were accompanied by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and his wife wang chen, member of the cultural group under the state council yu hui-yung and chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih.

when the nepalese king and queen as well as accompanying foreign minister gyanendra bahadur karki, ambassador ranadhir subba and his wife and the other distinguished guests were greeted with a standing ovation when they entered the theatre.

after the performance the royal couple went on stage in the company of li hsien-nien and wu teh. they warmly shook hands with the dancers, congratulating them on their success, and presented them with a basket of flowers.

in the audience were dor bahadur bista, nepalese consul-general in lhasa, and officials of the nepalese embassy in peking.

the soiree was sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

this morning the nepalese king and queen and other distinguished guests toured the great wall in the company of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping.

Premier Chou En-lai and Nepalese King Birendra Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and nepalese king his majesty birendra bir bikram shah dev continued talks here this afternoon in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Ambassador and Mrs. Subba Give Grand Banquet by Command of Their Majesties King and Queen of Nepal

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1973)

by command of their majesties king birendra bir bikram shah dev and queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah of nepal, nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and mrs. subba gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo and chou chien-jen, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, leading members of government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign

countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, personages of various circles, as well as tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal.

the national flags of china and the kingdom of nepal were hung in the banquet hall. there was a rousing, standing ovation as king birendra and queen aishwarya entered the hall together with chinese leaders.

in their speeches at the banquet, king birendra and premier chou en-lai spoke highly of the good relations between nepal and china.

king birendra was the first to address the banquet. he said: "the friendly exchange of views on matters of common interest we have had during our stay in peking with chairman mao, premier chou en-lai and other chinese friends will, i am sure, help further strengthen the bonds of close relations so happily subsisting between our two countries."

he added: "though our stay in peking has been short, we shall always cherish the memory of the opportunities provided to us to see the important scientific, economic and cultural achievements made by the chinese people within such a short span of time." "the untold sacrifices the chinese people suffered to build the china of today find a place of pride in the annals of modern history."

the nepalese king stressed: "we have been deeply moved by the warmth of welcome and the depth of friendship shown to us by the government and the people of the people's republic of china. this we take as your expression of goodwill towards the nepalese people, who have profound feelings of friendship and admiration for the chinese people. we are confident that the friendly relations so zealously nurtured by the two peoples of our countries shall continue to grow from strength to strength."

in his speech, premier chou en-lai said: "their majesties' visit is an important contribution towards furthering the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. during their stay in peking, their majesties met chairman mao tsetung and had an extensive exchange of views with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. our two sides have held sincere and friendly talks in the past few days on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest. as facts prove, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence are in the fundamental interest of both our peoples and have been tested in the course of time. today when the world is in great disorder, friendship and cooperation between our two countries and two peoples are more important than ever. we fully agree with his majesty that the relations between china and nepal will be further strengthened and the scope of their co-operation further expanded."

he stressed: "both china and nepal are developing countries belonging to the third world. we face the same task of safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and building our countries."

the chinese premier said that the distinguished guests would leave peking tomorrow to visit southern parts of china and that they would see more evidence of the deep friendship entertained by the chinese people for the nepalese people. he wished that the nepalese government and people would continue to achieve new successes on their road of advance.

their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of china and the kingdom of nepal.

also attending the banquet were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

present were nepalese foreign minister gyanendra bahadur karki and other members of the royal couple's entourage, nepalese consul-general in lhasa dor bahadur bista and officials of the nepalese embassy in peking.

King's Birendra's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1973)

following
is the full text of the speech by nepalese king birendra bir bikram shah dev at the banquet here this evening:

premier chou en-lai,
excellencies,
distinguished guests,

1. it is a matter of great pleasure to welcome your excellency, and other distinguished guests this evening at this banquet.

2. in the course of our visit to your great country we have had opportunity to see the tremendous progress made by the people's republic of china since our last visit in 1966. we are impressed by the success of your efforts to improve the living conditions of the chinese people.

3. the friendly exchange of views on matters of common interest we have had during our stay in peking with chairman mao, premier chou en-lai and other

chinese friends will, i am sure, help further strengthen the bonds of close relations so happily subsisting between our two countries.

4. though our stay in peking has been short, we shall always cherish the memory of the opportunities provided to us to see the important scientific, economic and cultural achievements made by the chinese people within such a short span of time. our admiration for this great nation becomes greater as we recall the brave struggle carried out by the chinese people for liberation from foreign domination and domestic exploitation in the past. the untold sacrifices the chinese people suffered to build the china of today find a place of pride in the annals of modern history.

5. we are happy to see china occupying its legitimate place in the united nations and thereby making its contribution towards the creation of a peaceful world envisaged in the charter of the world organization.

6. we have been deeply moved by the warmth of welcome and the depth of friendship shown to us by the government and the people of the people's republic of china. this we take as your expression of goodwill towards the nepalese people, who have profound feelings of friendship and admiration for the chinese people. we are confident that the friendly relations so zealously nurtured by the two peoples of our countries shall continue to grow from strength to strength. friends, may i now propose a toast for the continuing nepal -- china friendship, for happiness and prosperity of the people of china, for the health and happiness of chairman mao, for the health and happiness of premier chou en-lai and for the health of the distinguished guests present here.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet here this evening:

your majesties king birendra and the queen,
distinguished guests from nepal,
friends and comrades,

we are very glad to attend this grand banquet tonight and wish to express heartfelt thanks to his majesty the king for the warm and friendly words he has just spoken.

their majesties' visit is an important contribution towards furthering the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. during their stay in peking, their majesties met chairman mao tsetung and had an extensive exchange of views with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. our two sides have held sincere and friendly talks in the past few days on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest. as facts prove, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence are in the fundamental interest of both our peoples and have been tested in the course of time. today when the world is in great disorder, friendship and cooperation between our two countries and two peoples are more important than ever. we fully agree with his majesty that the relations between china and nepal will be further strengthened and the scope of their co-operation further expanded.

his majesty the king has warmly praised china's achievements in the field of construction and her aid to nepal. this is an encouragement to us. both china and nepal are developing countries belonging to the third world. we face the same task of safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and building our countries. at present, china's economy is still rather backward, and the aid we provide friendly countries still quite limited. moreover, we have consistently held that aid is always mutual. the government of the kingdom of nepal made unremitting efforts for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations, and i wish to take this opportunity to express once again our sincere thanks to the nepalese government and people.

our distinguished guests will leave peking tomorrow to visit southern parts of our country. you will see more evidence of the deep friendship entertained by the chinese people for the nepalese people. i wish you a pleasant journey, and request you to convey the chinese people's cordial greetings and high respects to the fraternal nepalese

people after you return home. may the nepalese government and people continue to achieve new successes on their road of advance.

now i propose a toast

to the growing consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the prosperity of the kingdom of nepal and the well-being of her people,

to the health of their majesties king birendra and the queen,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from nepal,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Nepalese Queen Visits Palace Museum

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1973)

her majesty queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah of nepal and her entourage visited the palace museum this afternoon in the company of lin chia-mei, wife of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien.

curator of the palace museum wu chung-chao briefed the distinguished guests on the buildings of the palace museum and the preservation of the cultural relics.

Nepalese Press Acclaims Growth of Sino-Nepalese Friendship

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Dec. 10, 1973)

the nepalese press has warmly acclaimed the state visit to china of king birendra and queen aishwarya and the new development of friendship between nepal and china.

the "mirror" weekly said in an editorial on december 7 that history has born eloquent testimony to the cordial relations between nepal and china. it said, "both countries have their respective nature, political philosophies and social systems. however, these differences have never created any obstacle to the ever growing intimacy and friendship between them." the two peoples are convinced that "their relations will continue getting stronger on the principles of equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual cooperation," it said.

it added, "the visit is thus bound to add a new and inspiring chapter in the history of friendship between nepal and china and help in further broadening the area of cooperation between the two peoples."

the "pratibhwani" weekly said editorially on december 7 that nepal and china are two close friends and neighbours. it said, "nepal-china friendship is as old as the recorded history, and with the passing of age, friendly relations and cooperation have developed between these two countries. the impregnable himalayas are the silent spectators of these friendly relations and they have never stood as a wall before our friendship."

it said that the nepal-china friendly relations are based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence and an example of mutual cooperation and understanding in the world.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

The Philosophy of the Renegade and Traitor

- An exposure of the reactionary essence of Lin Piao's advocacy that "Greek and Roman culture is the source of cosmopolitanism

by

Su Hsi (苏 习)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 30, 1973)

In a talk on the history of cultural revolution in the world, bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer Lin Piao advocated that "Greek and Roman classical culture" was "the source of cosmopolitanism for the past two thousand years." He confused the great proletarian cultural revolution in China with the cultural movements of the exploiting classes in European history. He flattered the ideological systems of the exploiting classes, discredited the ideological system of the proletariat and peddled the philosophy of the foreign slaves. His lies on history have completely bared his reactionary idealist world outlook and his stand as renegade and traitor.

The Customary Trick of "Reversal"

For hundred and thousands of years, those idealist thinkers, writers, artists and historians tended to look for the source of changes in ideology and culture from ideology and culture themselves. The birth of Marxism has swept away such idealist preaching and extended dialectical materialism to the sphere of social phenomenon. It has revealed that social being determines social consciousness and clearly expounded that a given culture is the reflection of specific politics and economy in ideology. However, Lin Piao put forth his philosophy of "reversal" and advocated that "the Greek and Roman culture is the source of cosmopolitanism." He "reversed" the basic relations of first matter and second spirit, and "reversed" the basic relations of the determination of social consciousness by social being. This was reaction against historical materialism.

The relations of the sequence of development of various national civilizations in the world are not the relations of cause and effect that give rise to or cause to be born the ideology and culture of various nations. The order of the development of the civilization of the various nations is determined by the conditions of the development of productive forces and changes in social relations in the various nations themselves. The cultural prosperity of ancient Greece and Rome was the inevitable outcome of the prosperity of the Greek and Roman system of slavery. As Engels pointed out, "Without the system of slavery, there would be no Greece, no Greek art and science." Falling one-sidedly for the West, Lin Piao looked for the "root" and "source" in the brain of the foreigners and talked nonsense saying that "Greek and Roman culture is the source of cosmopolitanism," because his own "brain felt" that the ideological culture of the exploiting classes in Europe was "exceedingly good." This slave to the foreigners "reversed" the basic relations of determination of social consciousness by social being, so as to advocate the "theory that everything is centered in the West."

The interaction of the ideology and culture of various nations is also not a relation that gives rise to or causes to be born the ideology and culture of the different nations. No matter how closely the ideology and culture of all nations and periods are related with those of other nations and other periods, their birth is rooted in the social, political and economic conditions of a particular nation and a particular period. Ancient Greek culture did have tremendous influence on European culture. For example, the image of Prometheus in Greek mythology has been borrowed many times by European writers of successive generations. But, let us examine the several transformations which the image of Promethus has undergone: Like Kun (鯀) who stole the "inexhaustible soil" in ancient Chinese legend, the Prometheus who stole fire in Ancient Greek mythology was an imaginary heroic image who could conquer Nature during the period of transition from the primitive clannish society to the slave-owning society. In the trilogy "Prometheus Bound" which dated back to 500 B.C., Aeschylus, the "Father of Greek Tragedy" was actually portraying the image of the fighter of the defeated democratic slave-owners. In the early part of the 19th century, "Prometheus Unbound" emerged under the pen of the British poet Shelley, and bourgeois democracy became the soul of the artistic image of Prometheus. Aren't these three transformations of the image the reflection of the changes in the social relations in Europe? It can clearly be seen from this that the ideological influence can never "replace" material source. When examining changes in ideological culture of the world, we must at all times explain the conceptual things with the materialist conception of history. Lin Piao's theory of "source" which goes from ideology to ideology is entirely a philosophy standing on its head.

When examining the changes in the ideological culture of the world, we often encounter such phenomena as "renaissance" and "revival of the old." Can we say that the former ideology and culture are their source in view of this situation? No. The European Renaissance had unfurled the flag of "going back to Greece and Rome" and called itself the "rebirth" of classical culture. That was in fact a false appearance. Its "rebirth" involved only certain forms of classical culture but its ideological content had long ago been renovated. The re-discovered and re-affirmed "man" given

wide publicity in the literary works at that time was no longer the "man" of Ancient Greece and Rome, but the man incarnated with humanist thinking, which was the bourgeoisie itself. In wildly glorifying the classical culture which reflected the democratic politics of the slave-owners and the commodity economy of the system of slavery, the representatives of the Renaissance were only adopting a type of strategy and using those certain elements which were antagonistic to feudal ideology as their own rational defense to cover up the sanguinary essence of their opening up the capitalist road with fire and sword. Marx pointed out that they "revived the dead in order to eulogize the new struggle" and "give world history a new scene;" but once their aim was achieved, they would "forget that the specters of ancient Rome had guarded their cradle" and would immediately discard this sacred attire. It can be seen from this that even the Renaissance which proclaimed aloud the "revival of the ancients" was also not rooted in Greek and Roman culture as Lin Piao professed it to be. Its real source lay in the political and economic requirements of the newly emerging bourgeoisie.

The question of which one is of prime importance--matter or spirit, social being or social consciousness--is the focal question involving the two opposing forces of the theory of knowledge and historical concept, and is closely linked with political struggle. The philosophy of "reversal" peddled by Lin Piao speaks of the history of the ideological culture of the world as the history of producing spirit from spirit and culture from culture, and speaks of the great proletarian cultural revolution in our country as originating from the cultural movement of the exploiting classes in European history. This is entirely idealistic and wild talk paying no regard to the objective facts of the development of social history. As Lenin pointed out in the book "The Revolution of the Proletariat and Renegade Kautsky": Kautsky gave lies which were at variance with the historical facts as though he were chewing bark in his sleep. He turned his back toward the twentieth century and his face toward the eighteenth century. He faced the past because he wanted to betray the proletarian revolution. Lin Piao put forth his customary trick of "reversal" and eulogized the exploiting classes on the question of the origin of the ideological culture of the world. His aim was a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history and carry out counter-revolutionary restoration. Let's look at Lin Piao and company's plan for a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'" which is crammed with Confucius' "sacrifice of one's own life for justice," the fascist samurai spirit and the "socialism" of the landlord bourgeois class.

A Reprint of the Theory of "Convergence"

Lin Piao's theory of "source" is not only a philosophy of "reversal" but also a reprint of the revisionist theory of "convergence." He described the cosmopolitan ideology of the past two thousand years as an ideology transcending classes, devoid of contradictions and struggles and originating from the same "source." Isn't this a fallacy advocating the "convergence of the consciousness of all classes"?

The ideological culture of the world in the past two thousand years was one dividing into two right from the beginning. The classical culture of Greece and Rome was mainly the culture of slave-owners, but it also embodied

the elements of the undeveloped slave-culture. Within the culture of slave-owners who occupied the dominant position, there was also a dividing line between democratic culture and aristocratic culture. Reflected in the national doctrines at that time, there was not only the "ideal state" of Plato, but also its antagonistic primitive and simple "Theory of Social Contract" which was put forth by Epicurus. There was also the "Sun State" put forward in the famous A-li-szu-t'o-ni-k'o (阿里斯托尼克) slave-uprising in Rome. The "ideal state" of Plato advocated aristocratic politics and the prenatal division of people into classes and regarded slaves only as "tools that could talk." Such an "ideal state" was only an "ideal" of the aristocratic dictatorship of slave-owners. Contrary to this, the primitive and simple "theory of social contract" reflected the requirements of the democratic slave-owners who hoped to establish a democratic political system. The "Sun State" in particular was sharply opposed to the "ideal state" and advocated that people were born equal just as every one could receive the benevolence of the sun. Obviously, such state theories representing antagonistic classes and factions could never be "combined" as one. This illustrates clearly that contradictions between classes inevitably lead to contradictions between two ways of thinking and two kinds of culture. After studying a great number of facts in the history of human ideology and culture, Lenin put forth the famous assertion that two kinds of culture exist in each national culture.

The ideological culture of the world in the past two thousand years was right from the beginning one dividing into two. The process of its development was naturally beset with contradictions and struggles. As Lenin pointed out, "development represents struggle of opposites." The antagonism and struggle of the various kinds of ideological culture have been the form of existence and the driving force responsible for the development of ideological culture of the world in the past two thousand years. Lin Piao advocated a kind of cosmopolitan ideology that transcended classes and originated from the same "source." He used the concept of the "combination of two into one" to explain the changes in ideological culture of the world in the past two thousand years, and arbitrarily changed such phenomena of ideological culture as the unity of opposites, unity of struggles and unity of changes into unity based on the theory of "convergence." This runs contrary to the concept of development in materialist dialectics.

The Marxist historical concept of culture deems that: the trend of development of the ideological culture of the various nationalities and various eras is determined by the origin of their own social classes. Marxism does not object to our making use of the fruits of knowledge of our predecessors to select our own ideological materials. However, in the first place, the ideological material of our predecessors is only the "stream" and not the "source," and next, the ideological material accumulated by our predecessors is one dividing into two and its selection by people is also one dividing into two. Since there are two kinds of antagonistic ideological cultures in each era and each nation, the descendants do not have any common foundation when choosing their own ideological material. In his "Critical Views on the Question of Nation," Lenin pointed out that the proletariat "extracts the ingredients of democracy and socialism from the culture of each nation" "only and unconditionally for the purpose of rivaling the bourgeois culture and bourgeois nationalism of other nations." Similarly all decadent classes on the decline are bound to extract the reactionary

ingredients from the ideological culture of the past for opposing the revolutionary class. Such a clearcut class nature manifested in the selection of ideological material is inherent in the whole process of the history of development of the ideological culture of the world in the past two thousand years.

Lin Piao covered up the historical facts, arbitrarily pulled together the ideological culture of the world in the past two thousand years to form one "family" and gave a concrete explanatory note to this "theory of convergence" that transcended classes. He claimed that the "ideal state" advocated by Plato had become the "foundation" of the "subsequent state theories of the world" and had "a role to play" in the fields of art, politics and philosophy. Lin Piao's cloven hooves beneath his unicorn skin were thus completely exposed.

Actually, Lin Piao advocated that "Greek and Roman culture is the origin of cosmopolitanism" for the purpose of playing up the great role of the "ideal state" of Plato and turning it into the ideological "foundation" of his clique for betraying the Marxist state theory, the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their words were ambiguous but they were not ambiguous in the slightest sense in the choice of weapons for their own reactionary thoughts and their class nature was quite clearcut. They cursed the dictatorship of the proletariat as "tyrannical" and advocated the feudal-comprador-fascist "ideals," in a vain attempt to enable the handful of counter-revolutionaries who called themselves "geniuses" and "super-geniuses" to ride on the backs of the people, "command everything and mobilize everything". That was a recurrence of the dream of Plato's "ideal state" in the seventies of the twentieth century. The criminal aim of Lin Piao in advocating the theory of "source" and theory of "convergence" was to plot the overthrow of the Party and the state.

The Intriguing Use of the "Method of Evolution"

In order to prove that "Greek and Roman culture is the source of cosmopolitanism," Lin Piao unfolded before us a series of pictures depicting the ideological culture of the world in the past two thousand years as if he were playing magic tricks: "The Renaissance movement initiated in Italy" "led to the religious reform of Martin Luther when spread to France" (sic, probably meaning Germany--translator) and "formed the movement of enlightenment in France." "This thought later became one of the sources that led to the birth of Marxism." When an ideology was "passed on" like a baton in a relay race in its original form without changing, it would directly "evolve" into another new ideology. This was Lin Piao's concept of "inheritance" and the "dialectics" he talked about was "the method of evolution."

When we examine the history of the development of the ideological culture of the world in the past two thousand years according to the concept of dialectic materialism, we can see that the birth of any new kind of ideological culture is always the result of the utilization of ideological material accumulated in previous generations for practice of criticism and reform in accordance with the new relations between politics and economy. A new ideological culture does not drop down from the skies and is by

no means a product directly inherited. It is evolved from the old ideological culture but is different from the old ideological culture in quality. The new and old kinds of ideological culture in the world are linked up in this form. After laying out a course of "history" and performing tricks for half a day, Lin Piao could not prove his theory of "source," and could only demonstrate his opposition to the Marxist theory of degeneration of the revolution.

Lin Piao advocated that the bourgeois enlightenment movement "was one of the sources responsible for the birth of Marxism" and was even more slanderous in claiming that scientific socialism was directly "evolved" from the theory of enlightenment. When Engels expounded how socialism became a science from utopianism, he said, "In its first manifestation, the theoretical form of modern socialism was a more advanced and apparently more thorough development of the various principles put forth by the great French scholars of the enlightenment movement in the eighteenth century." "Its first manifestation" here refers to the forerunner of scientific socialism--utopian socialism, which differs from scientific socialism in nature. Even so, its "theoretical form," that is its ideological material is also not the direct inheritance and development of the various principles put forth by scholars of the Enligtenment, but only includes the "apparently more thorough development" achieved after criticism and transformation. Utopian socialists cursed bourgeois exploitation, exposed the hypocrisy and deceit of the bourgeoisie, criticized the bourgeois betrayal of the "principle of rationality" and condemned the bourgeoisie for misguiding "human rationality." They advocated the thorough implementation of the "principle of rationality" and the establishment of a society without bourgeois exploitation. Such a "principle of rationality" is basically different from the "principle of rationality" which was advocated by scholars of the Enlightenment and geared toward the establishment of capitalist ownership. But, restricted by historical conditions and class standing, utopian socialists could only pin their hope of eradicating capitalist ownership on a handful of "talented people" and on "reforming" the bourgeois to make them forsake exploitation. This would inevitably turn the socialist principles which they drew up into pure utopianism. When Marx and Engels gave birth to the principles of scientific socialism, they began by shattering the idealistic ideological system of utopian socialism and placed it on the foundation of reality, and only through this could they succeed in bringing out its rational ideology and turning socialism from utopianism into a science. Obviously, the development from the doctrines of Enlightenment through utopian socialism to scientific socialism signifies three different stages of development in the history of human ideology. As Marx pointed out, "They are linked up like a chain with one refuting the other," threaded through at all times by a red line of criticism and transformation and fundamentally had nothing to do with direct "evolution."

Then why did Lin Piao advocate direct inheritance and propagate the "law of evolution" which wiped out the prescribed nature of objective matter and events? In his own words, it was for finding out the "source" of a new ideological culture, for explaining how the great proletarian cultural revolution in our country was evolved from the "cultural revolution of important influence in the world" and for bringing out through comparison the "greatness" of the proletarian cultural revolution and the "smallness"

of the cultural revolution of the exploiting classes like "a junior sorcerer in contrast with a senior sorcerer." What a "comparison"! What a "sorcerer"! Lin Piao "compared" the great political revolution launched by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes as a "sorcerer" of the same nature as the successive cultural reforms of the exploiting classes and talked of it not only as "junior sorcerer" but as a "senior sorcerer." Wasn't this a kind of witchcraft in itself? Lin Piao and company incorporated the ideological system of the proletariat into the orbit of the ideological system of the exploiting classes and turned Marxism-Leninism into revisionism--such was their intriguing use of the "law of evolution"! They talked nonsense saying that the "root" of historical materialism lay in the teachings of Confucius and Mencius and that was an intriguing use of the "law of evolution"! They hung up the signboard of "genuine socialism" but produced the most reactionary and decadent feudal-fascism and "transformed their ideas into the "foundation" of their theories--that was also the intriguing use of "the law of evoluation." They used their so-called "patriotic" performances for "enriching the people and strengthening the country" to cover up their capitulation to Soviet revisionists in a vain attempt to turn China into the colony of socialist imperialism--this was again the intriguing use of the "law of evolution." It can be seen that although the methods used might vary, the principle was the same. Their ultra Right essence did not change, neither did their standpoint as renegade and traitor. However, this historical clown Lin Piao who vainly attempted to turn back the wheel of history and stem the revolutionary torrents could only come to an ignominious end with broken spears and death in the desert. Such is the inevitable law of history.

* * *

LITERATURE AND ART

Adhere to the Socialist Content and the Unity of Forms of Art of Various Nationalities

by

Wu-lan-t'a-la (乌兰塔拉)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 2, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and following the ever spreading popularization of revolutionary model plays a new phase of vigorous development has also appeared in socialist literature and art among the minority nationalities as in the whole of China, and a mass movement for the creation of revolutionary literature and art is emerging. Adhering to the socialist content and the unity of forms of art of various nationalities is an important principle in the development of proletarian literature and art. By combining their proletarian political content with the nationalities forms of art, the revolutionary model plays are of a high ideological and artistic character, and they have become glorious examples for the development of socialist literature and art in China. Studying conscientiously the experience of revolutionary model plays is of great significance to promoting the development of socialist literature and art in nationalities regions.

Proletarian revolutionary literature and art is "a powerful weapon for uniting and educating the people, and for attacking and destroying the enemy" and serves to protect and develop the socialist economic base as well as to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. In order to study revolutionary model plays and handle correctly the relations between political content and nationalities' forms of art, it is necessary to place expressing the socialist content above all else. For the past fifty years, people of various nationalities in China have, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, overthrown the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and established the socialist system of proletarian dictatorship. In spite of the immense difference in forms and styles of revolutionary literature and art among various nationalities, they nevertheless are for reflecting the lives of the people and should enthuaistically express and eulogize the heroic deeds of the heroic personalities emerging from among the working people of various nationalities through struggle. Only by standing on the side of the proletariat and using the Marxist world outlook to observe social realities and nationalities problems could the writers and artists in the minority nationalities region portray the life of the new struggle carried out by the people of various nationalities under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party, could the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers armed with Mao Tsetung thought be molded, and could they correctly express the essence of socialist life, reflect the objective law governing the sure victory of socialism and the inevitable destruction of capitalism, and help the masses in pushing forward history.

We revolutionary writers and artists in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region have written some relatively good literary and art works through following the pattern of revolutionary model plays and striving to use forms of art which the masses are happy to hear and to see for portraying the actual life of the people. For example, after much polishing, the Peking opera "Young Sisters of the Grassland," which depicts the growth to maturity of the younger generation of heroic personalities nurtured by Mao Tsetung thought has an even more clearly defined theme. The song "The Rising Sun Will Never Set Over the Grassland" reflecting the life of struggle of people in the grassland--after its revision by the poor and lower-middle peasants and the writers and artists during the great proletarian revolution--is able to express more fully the boundless profound proletarian feelings of the Inner Mongolian people toward Chairman Mao and the Communist Party as well as the class friendship of various nationalities united in battle. In the painting "Bring Songs of Praises to the Grassland," the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literature and art line is warmly eulogized with a lively scene.

The "Riding Herdsmen of Wulan," a red cultural work team much welcomed by the people, has under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and in close coordination with the three great revolutionary movements, written and performed a large number of short and brilliant cultural and art programs warmly propagating Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought as well as the line and general and specific policies of the Party, and played a militant part in pushing forward socialist revolution and construction in Inner Mongolia. Facts have proved that it is a common trait for socialist literature and art of various nationalities in China to express the socialist content, to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and to serve proletarian politics. Separation from this common trait, separation from the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism, separation from the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, separation from the struggle between socialism and capitalism and separation from the struggle between Marxism and revisionism and laying emphasis on the so-called "special treatment" for literature and art in minority nationalities region would lead to the evil road of bourgeois revisionism.

The literature and art of different nationalities have different nationalities forms and characteristics. This is because literary and art is a manifestation of the life, thought and feeling of the people, and is closely related to the habits, customs, history and tradition and language of the nationalities. There is a common trait in individuality. Only by integrating the salient features of various nationalities and through the specific nationalities' literary and artistic forms could the proletarian literature and art of China become something the broad masses of people of various nationalities would be happy to hear and to see, and could it achieve the goal of serving proletarian politics. The revolutionary model plays are known in every family and household and have become a kind of spiritual food that the broad masses of Chinese people cannot live without not only because of their political content, but also because they have--in accordance with the policy of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "letting a hundred flowers bloom and weeding out the old and let the new emerge," laid down by Chairman Mao--critically inherited

fine cultural legacy, drawn new nourishments from the life of the masses, learned the good points of other nationalities and created a perfect form of nationalities' literature and art. They not only are different from things of ancient China, but also are different from things of other countries. They are Chinese and modern, and possess a clearcut characteristic of the era and the nationalities.

Critical inheritance is also a universal law in the history of the development of literature and art. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Nor do we refuse to utilize the literary and artistic forms of the past, but in our hands these old forms, remolded and infused with new content, also become something revolutionary in the service of the people." With this teaching of Chairman Mao's as the pointer, contemporary revolutionary Peking opera has utilized the Marxist method to carry out a revolutionary reform in old Peking operas by eliminating the dross that reviles the working people and praises the landlords and bourgeois classes, reforming those old forms that are no longer suitable for portraying the new life of workers, peasants and soldiers in the socialist era, retaining the basic characteristics of Peking opera, and giving it a new life. Regarding the traditional forms of literature and art forms and their methods of presentation, revolutionary literature and art in the minority nationalities region should also, in the manner of revolutionary model plays, "weed out the old and let the new emerge," and in accordance with the needs of the socialist content, get rid of those old traditions and methods of presentation harmful to the presentation of new proletarian ideas and hindering the molding of heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers, and assimilate their vital essence, so that the form of art of a nationality with the characteristics of the age could be created on this basis. They can never retain the old forms, nor can they be afraid of making efforts or be unwilling to do arduous and meticulous reform work and pass off old things as new, for that would be harmful to the political content of the revolution.

Take the horse-harp the Mongolian people are so fond of for example. After making bold innovations, they have extended its tonal range, increased its sound volume, stabilized its high notes and enriched its method of playing. On the basis of preserving its national characteristics, they have improved its ability to portray the new life, and enabled it not only to play Mongolian music, but also a wide selection of music from revolutionary model plays. In the fine revolutionary song "We Respectfully Wish Chairman Mao Boundless Longevity," they have taken the traditional tone of Mongolian folk music, and added to the soft and lilting melody a stirring tempo factor, which profoundly reflects the warm love of the workers, peasants (herdsmen) and soldiers for the great leader Chairman Mao, and their proletarian fervor for carrying on the revolution to the end under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It not only possesses a strong national flavor and the atmosphere of the grassland, but also a distinct quality of the time, and because of that, it is welcomed by people of various nationalities in Inner Mongolia.

Critical inheritance is for the sake of innovation and creation. The constant collating and distilling of new forms of portrayal and methods of presentation from the actual life of the people is a vital path to developing the proletarian literature and art of various nationalities.

The artistic forms of various nationalities are always developing and changing tune to the development of social life, and they are always in a continuous process of changing and improving with the new replacing the old. Because of this, we must be good at drawing nourishment from the actual life of the people, and must be brave in innovating and promoting the development of the literary and artistic forms of the nationalities. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, revolutionary writers and artists in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region have carried out extensive compilation and rearrangement work for the Mongolian dance art, so that this traditional art form could enjoy a new development. For example, the shoulder movements of the dance have increased from three movements in the early days initial of liberation to ten movements, and the "steps" of dance movements have increased from the ten in the early days of liberation to eighteen. This has not only enriched the vocabulary of dancing, but also produced such new works as "Militia-women of the Grassland" and "Happy Milkmaid" portraying the socialist content.

The literature and art of various nationalities cannot develop independently. They have always been linked with one another, influenced one another and emulated one another. In revolutionary model plays, they have also set an example in drawing lessons from the fine literature and art of other nationalities. Revolutionary literature and art of the minority nationalities region in China should learn the artistic forms of fraternal nationalities at home as well as the good artistic forms abroad. However, this kind of learning does not mean mechanical application nor does it mean abolishing the artistic form and artistic tradition of the nationalities. The violin and the horse harp of the Mongolian people could and should complement each other completely and improve together, but they could never replace one another. Learning the artistic forms of other nationalities is for blending them together with the salient features of their own nationalities' art forms, and in accordance with the law governing the development of art, for creating and developing a nationalities forms and styles of the socialist era.

Our critically inheriting the nationalities artistic traditions, creation of new artistic forms from the actual life of the people and learning from the other nationalities and all done for a political purpose, and that is, to mold images of proletarian heroes as perfect as possible and to express the socialist content which could better serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, serve proletarian politics and serve the basic line of the Party. Literary and artistic works which have only the correct political content but lacking the nationalities form which the masses like to hear and see will have no artistic force, and will also not be welcomed by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. The principle adhering to the socialist content and the unity of the nationalities forms of art, weeding out "the old of feudalism and capitalism and letting the new of socialism and communism to emerge is the only correct road for the development of proletarian literature and art of various nationalities in China.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and the Lin Piao type took the stand of the landlord and bourgeois classes and actively opposed Chairman Mao's line and policies for literature and art. At times, under the excuse of inheriting to "national cultural legacy," they energetically

peddled the "theory of all-round to inheritance" for the restoration of the ancient ways of the nationalities and advocated that "anything belonging to the nationalities is good," in a vain attempt to preserve all the decadent literature and art of the landlord and bourgeois classes. At times, proceeding from the concept of historical idealism, they also publicized the theory of all-round negation" based on national nihilism and advocated breaking away from history and obliterating the fine literary and artistic tradition created by the working people of various nationalities over a long period at a single stroke, in a vain attempt to turn the sphere of literature and art of various nationalities into a battle front to capitalist restoration.

We must continue to develop deeply the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, grasp firmly the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, criticize more thoroughly the counter-revolutionary fallacies spread by them on the literature and art front, carry out the revolution in literature and art well, and push forward the development of socialist literature and art of various nationalities through struggle.

Adhering to the socialist content and the unity of nationalities art forms has been the consistent policy of the Party for the development of socialist literature and art, and it is also an important aspect of the nationality policy of the Party. As long as we firmly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art, study seriously the rich experience of the revolutionary model plays, socialist literature and art will shine forth with ever greater splendor in the minority nationalities regions of China.

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WOMEN CADRES

Hung-ch'i Article: Work Hard to Train Women Cadres

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1973)

"work hard to train women cadres" is the title of an article by hsia ping in the latest issue of the journal "red flag". excerpts follow:

china's current socialist revolution and construction requires real effort to train women cadres in line with chairman mao's five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. it requires the choosing and training of women cadres from among workers, peasants and other revolutionary masses and admitting advanced revolutionary women into the communist party. we must pay attention to this throughout the historical period of socialism.

while guiding the long struggles in the chinese revolution, our great leader chairman mao has always paid great attention to the training of women cadres. our party has brought up many outstanding women cadres who have steeled themselves in the various historical periods of the revolution. large numbers of activists have come to the fore on all fronts through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. many outstanding women cadres who hail from workers, peasants and other quarters now sit on leading bodies from the central authorities down through all levels, adding new blood to the ranks of cadres of the proletariat.

chairman mao teaches: "in order to guarantee that our party and country do not change their colour, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." women make up half of the population and therefore are a gigantic revolutionary force. without their participation our socialist revolution and construction cannot succeed. women's participation in leading bodies at all levels helps bring the conditions and demands of the masses, especially those of women, promptly to the attention of party and government organizations. thus it enables them to represent the interests and needs of the greatest number of people and mobilize and guide the women better in the current revolutionary struggle and production, bringing into full play the role of women as a force "holding up half of the heavens".

the emergence of large numbers of women cadres is an important hallmark of women's emancipation in china and

an embodiment of the superiority of china's socialist system. emancipation of women is a component of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat; without the triumph of the proletarian revolution women's emancipation is out of the question. the proletariat can achieve its own final emancipation only by emancipating all mankind. as lenin put it, "the proletariat cannot achieve complete liberty until it has won complete liberty for women." in old china, the masses of working women had the lowest status and were subjected to ring upon ring of oppression; they were deprived of the right to social-political activities, and even their fundamental right to subsistence was not guaranteed. "only socialism can save them from this." the establishment of the socialist system in china uprooted the class origin of the exploitation and oppression of working women, and opened the way for women's emancipation and also created conditions for the growth of women cadres in large numbers. women have stood up politically and economically; they have become masters of the country. they not only take part in all kinds of social work and play an important role in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, but also enjoy a wide range of rights and have equal status with men. this makes it possible for them to raise their political consciousness, increase their ability and bring into play their talent and wisdom in concrete struggles, and exercise the right to run state affairs.

however, it must be noted that because classes and class struggle still exist in the socialist stage, because the influence of the idea that "men are better than women", a notion imposed by feudal rule over thousands of years, persists and especially because of the interference and sabotage by the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao who preached such reactionary fallacies as "women are backward" and "women are useless", the present rate of growth of the number of women cadres is not commensurate with the needs of china's socialist revolution and construction.

for centuries in old china, the guiding ideology of the landlord and capitalist classes was to treat women as slaves and appendages, confining them to the kitchen, binding them to back-breaking household chores and depriving them of the right to take part in social production and political life. one of the important tasks of the proletariat is to free women from such slavery. fundamental changes have taken place as regards this since liberation with the establishment of the socialist system and the participation by large numbers of women in socialist productive labour. but the question of women doing household drudgery has yet to be thoroughly settled because of the influence of the men-are-better-than-women notion of the exploiting classes and because of limited material conditions. the most important thing in solving this problem is to repudiate the feudal and

capitalist notion that "men are better than women", and teach people to use the proletarian viewpoint in correctly approaching love, marriage, the family, child education and other matters and correctly handle the contradiction between revolutionary work and household labour. it is necessary to advocate that men and women should share household chores. at the same time, late marriage and family planning should be encouraged, social public welfare facilities be run well, such as mother and child care and nurseries, and women be helped concretely in overcoming difficulties.

china's working women were oppressed by the three big mountains of feudalism, imperialism and bureaucrat-capitalism and were bound by the four ropes of feudal political authority, clan authority, religious authority and the authority of the husband in the old society. they were the most oppressed of the oppressed. their economic and political status gave them a strong desire for revolution and deep proletarian feelings for the party and chairman mao. they have great enthusiasm for socialism. chairman mao says: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." thanks to many years of education by the party, china's working women have made tremendous contributions on all fronts of the socialist revolution and construction. never before have competent and outstanding women come to the fore in such large numbers as now.

chairman mao points out: "successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution." the fundamental way to train women cadres is to give them ample opportunity to temper themselves, raise their political consciousness and increase their ability in the three great revolutionary movements. cadres in our party usually follow the pattern of first doing and then learning, or doing while learning, instead of first learning and then doing. this is the only way for the cadres to grow and mature. keeping aloof from the three great revolutionary movements, from labour, from reality and from the masses will lead them astray, namely, to revisionism. party committees at all levels should boldly use women cadres in work, energetically support them and actively help them whenever they encounter difficulties. the party committees should encourage women cadres to be self-confident and go to work at the frontline of struggle. women cadres should have a full recognition of their glorious tasks in the socialist revolution and construction, aim high, be bold in work and study hard so as to mature rapidly and contribute their share to winning still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

MODEL VETERANS

Veteran Chinese Hero Makes New Contributions

(NCNA-English Hofei, Dec. 11, 1973)

hu hsiu-tao, a well-known first-class hero of the former chinese people's volunteers in korea, has maintained his revolutionary vigour throughout the years in serving the people. he is now secretary of the communist party committee of tangshan county in east china's anhwei province.

last year the county's grain yield per hectare was more than double that in 1969, the year hu hsiu-tao went to work there. cotton output increased by 70 per cent, and the number of pigs rose threefold. the traditionally grain-deficient county now sells surplus grain to the state every year. when asked about these changes, people say they have a great deal to do with the able leadership of hu hsiu-tao.

hu hsiu-tao joined the chinese people's volunteers in 1951 and took part in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea. later he served in the chinese people's liberation army and was promoted to be the deputy commander of a division. when he come to tangshan county, he was entirely new to the locality and the work. but, bearing in mind chairman mao's teachings, he has relied on the masses, made extensive investigations and performed his duties with remarkable success.

situated on an abandoned yellow river course, the county was hit frequently by drought or waterlogging. when the county party committee planned to improve the situation and quicken the pace of agricultural development, opinions differed as regards where to put the emphasis: on water storage or on building a drainage system. in order to make the plan conform to actual conditions, hu hsiu-tao led the cadres in making a countywide survey, covering almost all the gullies and mountains. wherever they went, they discussed with the masses and sometimes worked in heavy rain to find out the direction of surface run-off and the rate of flow of a river. this plus a study of historical data enabled them to work out a plan that put main emphasis on the conservation of water to be supplemented by drainage facilities.

a mass movement was started to build water conservancy projects centred on sinking wells. the county's total irrigated area has nearly doubled in the past few years.

hu hsiu-tao spends about eight months every year doing investigation and productive labour at the

grassroots. he applies what he has learned from the masses or through his own practice to guide production. when he heard that a brigade had difficulty in sinking well, he went there to help the commune members sum up experience and build their first pump well. inspired by this, the brigade sank 27 pump wells in 1971, bringing water to more than 130 hectares of cropland. grain yield per hectare rose from 1.58 tons in 1969 to 4.35 tons in 1971, and cotton from 0.23 to 0.62 tons.

in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, hu hsiu-tao once defended a position single-handed against 41 enemy attacks and wiped out more than 280 enemy troops. but he never prides himself on his merits, saying that they speak only for the past, not for the future. while in the army, he always worked as an ordinary soldier although he held high posts. defying hardship and fatigue, he eagerly helped his men grasp skills in military training.

he has maintained this fine tradition at his new post. busy as he is, hu hsiu-tao always squeezes every possible minute out of his schedule to take part in collective productive labour. one winter morning he and other cadres of the county party committee walked several kilometres to chaotikou production brigade to help it plough the land. the moment he arrived there he took off his cotton-padded coat and began digging the frozen soil. seeing that he was not in good health, commune members asked him to do some lighter job. he refused and said, "we should work hard and sweat a lot to speed up socialist construction." he often says to his comrades, "physical labour is necessary for a revolutionary. it reminds him of the hard life of the past." people praise him as "a man who is more peasant than official."

other cadres of the county follow hu hsiu-tao's example. usually only one of the 14 standing committee members of the county party committee stays in the office to handle day-to-day work while the others spend most of their time working at the grassroots.

COMBINATION OF TEACHING, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND PRODUCTIVE LABOR

New Teaching System at East China Agricultural College

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 11, 1973)

a new system combining teaching, scientific research and productive labour has been successfully adopted at the kiangsu agricultural college, east china, in the country's current revolution in education.

this was done in line with chairman mao's instruction: "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour."

the method has helped the students master theoretical knowledge better and acquire more practical knowledge. it has been proved effective in raising their ability to analyse and solve problems.

while running its own farms and stockbreeding centres on the campus, the college set up seven teaching bases in the countryside during the past two years. it also established ties with 12 rural production brigades, two factories, two veterinary stations and a horticulture centre.

the students spend one-third of their time every year in these teaching bases where they continue their studies, do productive labour and carry out research work.

before giving lectures on feeding animals and treating animal diseases, the teachers take the students to a veterinary station in tungtai county to gain practical knowledge. theories about sterilization of pigsties and swine vaccination are taught at a pig farm where the students, under the guidance of peasants and teachers, promptly apply what they have learned to practice.

in this way, the students amassed a great deal of the peasants' experience in raising pigs and incorporated it into their research efforts, which in turn helped develop production.

transforming old teaching material is an important aspect of the revolution in education made by the agricultural college. many teachers have in the past few years gone to villages in most of the counties of kiangsu province and edited 43 new teaching texts. these link theory with practice and stress the new experience gained by the peasant masses.

"crop cultivation" is one of the new texts they edited in the course of doing productive labour in the countryside.

a total of 40 teachers went to work for varying periods in 12 advanced agricultural units and made investigations in 30 counties and cities. revisions of the text were made on the basis of the opinions solicited from the peasants. the final version brings out the objective laws governing the cultivation of crops.

peasants with rich practical experience are invited to serve as part-time lecturers at the agricultural college or in the teaching bases outside the school.

the college has contact with many scientific research institutes and rural people's communes. the insect pests forecasting station attached to the college's plant protection department has ties with more than 300 units in the province and other parts of the country. this has helped the teachers and students get the latest data on patterns of growth and movements of pests and insects in the whole province.

in the past two years, many workers and peasants made special trips to the college to discuss problems in production and exchange good strains of seed.

the kiangsu agricultural college has set up short-term classes to train agro-technicians for people's communes. it sends out nearly 200 teachers to the rural areas every year to do such work. in the past two years, they trained more than 6,000 peasants as agro-technicians. the teachers who went to chiangpu county helped the local agricultural department train over 1,000 anti-pest observers to make forecasts. last year, the county was able promptly to control rice-borers once they broke out.

TIBET

Young People Active in Building Socialist Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 11, 1973)

"the young people have made outstanding contributions in building our people's commune," say members of kaisung people's commune by the tsangpo river in the tibet autonomous region.

with 100 hectares of cropland, the commune set an all-time local grain record last year after overcoming the threat of drought. it reaped another good harvest this year with total grain output rising by over ten per cent.

the area used to be part of a serfowner's estate. from generation to generation, hundreds of serfs and slaves lived there in misery under cruel feudal oppression. after the democratic reform in 1959 overthrew serfdom, they became liberated and organized themselves into an agricultural cooperative. they set up the people's commune in 1965.

the young people in the commune played their part in consolidating the collective economy. led by solangtunchu, secretary of the commune branch of the chinese communist youth league, a group of league members and other young people volunteered to collect manure from a remote grazing ground in response to the call of the communist party branch. braving bitter cold and snowstorms, they drove donkeys across one mountain after another and came to the pastureland. they collected cattle dung by day and slept in caves at night. after half a month, they brought back 1,500 bags of manure for the spring sowing.

the young people also took the lead in transforming the backward farming system. tibetan peasants used to cultivate their fields with wooden ploughs and thresh grain under treading by donkeys. after the democratic reform, improved ploughs began to be widely used throughout the autonomous region. in the past few years, kaisung commune bought eight horse-drawn seeders and four threshing machines. the young people have enthusiastically learnt to operate them and helped bring in good harvests. now, the commune is farming most of its land with horse-drawn ploughs and seeders. threshers and winnowers are gaining popularity.

the young people joined the agricultural science experimental groups in the production teams. they studied with veteran peasants and cadres and developed deep ploughing, insect control, winter irrigation, soil improvement and selecting and nursing good seed strains.

tibet used to grow only spring barley and wheat, which give low yields. high-yielding winter wheat has been planted on a growing area after consistent experiments and research over the past few years.

the commune last year grew winter wheat on 7.4 hectares and reaped a good harvest of four tons per hectare. this year the acreage was expanded fivefold.

the young people, coming from former serf or slave families, had no chance for an education before the democratic reform. the commune decided in 1965 to run an evening school. under the commune leadership, the young people transported timber from a long distance and built classrooms with their own hands.

an amateur acting group was formed by the young people. they have presented many of their own items in praise of the communist party and chairman mao and the new socialist life.

a modern drama, "three generations", was based on the resistance of a local slave family to suppression and exploitation by serfowners. it was a forceful condemnation of the evil serf system. attending the drama, emancipated serfs and slaves said: "we were oppressed in the past because the serfowners were in power. today as masters of our country, we must always remember the past life of blood and tears, and follow chairman mao in continuing revolution and advancing on the path of socialism."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Youth Swimming Team Leaves Changsha for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 11, 1973)

the albanian youth swimming team with muhamet metou as its leader and kristaq kita as its deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to hunan province and entrained for hangchow on the evening of december 9.

11 albanian swimmers and two relay teams broke 13 national records and 12 national junior records in a friendly contest with the hunan provincial swimming team on november 25. nine albanian swimmers and two relay teams improved 11 national records and eight national junior records on december 7 and 8.

during its stay in hunan province, the albanian youth swimming team visited shaoshan, the home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to chairman mao's birthplace. the albanian comrades also visited chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, the orange island, factories and a people's commune. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went. the albanian swimmers had discussions with their hunan provincial counterparts to exchange experience.

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Kweilin for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kweilin, Dec. 12, 1973)

the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania wound up its visit to kweilin and left here for kwangchow by plane today in the company of chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

the delegation is led by petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of general staff of the people's army. its deputy leaders are hito cako,

member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the political department of the people's army, and arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command, the kweilin municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. kweilin sub-command, including wang pan-wen, shih pan-chiao, chang chih-li, yin hsi, liu hua-yi, chung hsiu-chen, hsia hsien-ming, mo shih-chi and wang shu-hsing.

the albanian delegation arrived here from changsha by special plane on december 10 in the company of chang tsai-chien. the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms that evening. political commissar of the regional command wang pan-wen and delegation leader petrit dume spoke at the banquet, hailing the continuing consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of china and albania.

the albanian comrades toured scenic spots in kweilin and made a boat excursion on the picturesque lichiang river. they were greeted with warm applause by the fishermen operating nearly and the peasants working on river banks, and they waved back in acknowledgement.

the albanian comrades also attended a performance of the kwangsi opera "azalea mountain" performed by the local artists.

accompanying the albanian delegation to kwangchow were also chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and wu hao-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in albania.

Protocol of 15th Session of China-Albania Joint Committee for Scientific, Technical Cooperation Signed in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 12, 1973)

the protocol of the 15th session of the china-albania joint committee for scientific and technical cooperation was signed here yesterday.

the protocol was signed by chen wei-chi, chairman of the chinese section of the joint committee and vice-minister of light industry, and jani miho, chairman of the albanian section of the joint committee and vice-president of the state planning commission, on behalf of their governments.

the ceremony was attended by adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and president of the state planning commission, and others.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

before the ceremony, comrade carcani received the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese guests.

comrade jani miho gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation yesterday evening. kellezi and liu chen-hua attended the dinner.

CHINA AND FRANCE

France-China Friendship Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 11, 1973)

the france-china friendship delegation headed by mme pierre messmer, wife of the french prime minister, left shanghai for home by air this evening. the delegation came to china for the celebrations of the air france service to peking and for a friendly visit.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and wang hsiang-chun and chin chuan-teh, standing committee members of the municipal revolutionary committee.

chu hui-fen, a leading member of the general administration of civil aviation of china, etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and his wife, and paul sabourin, representative of air france to china, who had accompanied the delegation to shanghai, were also on hand.

the french guests arrived here from peking yesterday afternoon. accompanied by wang hsiu-chen, they attended an evening programme of music, songs and dances and acrobatics presented by local artists.

they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the bronze ware and ceramics on display at the shanghai museum today. they also viewed the extracurriculum activities of primary school pupils at the shanghai children's palace.

before their departure from shanghai, mme pierre messmer and the other french guests were entertained at a dinner given by wang hsiu-chen. hosts and guests had friendly conversations, praising the air france service to peking. they expressed the hope that the friendly ties between the chinese and french people would be further strengthened and developed through the aerial bridge of friendship spanning the capitals of the two countries.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese and Guyanan Table Tennis Players Hold First Match

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Dec. 10, 1973)

the visiting chinese table tennis team and the guyanan national table tennis team held a friendly match here yesterday evening to the warm applause of over 1,000 spectators.

the opening ceremony was presided over by chairman of guyana's national sports council basil arno. guyanan minister of information and culture shirley field-ridley and head of the chinese delegation chiu chung-hui addressed the ceremony. they stressed the importance of strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries and wished further development of table tennis in both countries.

leading officials of the guyanan government and foreign diplomatic corps in guyana were among the spectators.

chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan and other officials of the chinese embassy also saw the match.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Hongkong International Badminton Invitation Matches Successfully Conclude

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1973)

the six-day international badminton invitation exhibition matches sponsored by the hongkong badminton association concluded successfully here this evening in a warm friendly atmosphere.

scores of players from 10 countries and regions have strengthened friendship and unity among them and raised their technical level through competitions and personal contacts.

their spirit of placing friendship above competition and their superb skill won admiration from nearly 20,000 badminton enthusiasts.

hong lap hing, chairman of the hongkong badminton association, and ferry sonneville, president of the international badminton federation, greeted the success

of the exhibition matches in their speeches at the closing ceremony this evening. hong lap hing said that the matches have promoted friendship among asian and european players and contributed to the popularization of badminton.

amid the strains of music which were cheerful and gay, the hongkong badminton association presented souvenirs to the delegations of various countries and regions.

also present at the closing ceremony were honorary secretary of the asian badminton confederation chadha; leading members of the hongkong badminton association henry fok ying tung and tong yun kai; deputy director of the hongkong office of the hsinhua news agency li chu-sheng, and prominent figures from various circles.

players from seven countries took part in the six games held this evening. three of the games ended up in a tie after keen contests.

denmark's svend pri and poul petersen were locked in an exciting game with thomas kihlstrom and bengt froman of sweden for 37 minutes in the men's doubles. the swedish players took the first set after hard attacks. in the second set, they launched quick smashes into their opponents' unguarded court to bring the score to 11-3. the danish players, however, losing not the least confidence, resisted their opponents' offensive by retrieving many seemingly impossible shots and caught up to tie the score at 13 all when the competition reached its highlight. the danish pair finally won 18-15. the game drew enthusiastic applause from the cheering spectators.

after a gruelling contest, thongkam kingmanee and patama sirisriro of thailand and west germany's ace players irmgard gerlatzka and brigitte steden won one set each in the women's doubles. the first set went to the west german players. in the second, the thailand players readjusted their cooperation and played a dogged and flexible game. credit should be given to left-handed 17-year-old sirisriro who drove rapid-fire push shots and fiercely smashed the unguarded defence of her opponent, thus winning many points in a row to win the second set 15-4.

the women's singles contest between china's liu hsia and denmark's lene koppen demonstrated the vigorous mental outlook of these two up-and-coming players. at the very outset, they went all out in their efforts to put up a stiff fight. services changed hands for as many as a dozen times before a point was won. liu hsia won the first set 11-5. in the second set, both players exchanged a flurry of smashing shots and were locked in a seesaw game. in the end, koppen won the second set 11-8.

the last match this evening saw china's hou chia-chang and yu yao-tung pitted against the malaysian pair moo foot lian and james selvaraj in the men's doubles. the chinese pair emerged victorious with a score of 2:0. in this match, both sides put up a tough fight with amazing tactics and courage and displayed their superb skill in fast attacks and immaculate defence, crowning the invitation exhibition matches with a thrill-packed contest.

Badminton Delegations Feted in Hongkong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1973)

henry fok ying tung, honorary president of the hongkong badminton association, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the badminton delegations participating in the international badminton invitation exhibition matches and to warmly mark the full success of the matches.

he thanked the delegations of various countries on behalf of the hongkong badminton association. he said: "the invitation matches have made it possible for ace players of europe and asia to learn from and exchange experience with each other, thus greatly promoting the friendship among players of all countries." he continued: "it was the common desire of the asian people that china's lawful seat in the asian games federation was restored at the council meeting of the asian games federation held in tehran on november 16 by an overwhelming majority vote."

ferry sonneville, president of the international badminton federation, also addressed the banquet. he said: "in the invitation exhibition matches, the skill of the players and the friendship among them have been developed. it is a great event that the people's republic of china has taken part in the exhibition matches."

at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship, chinese players chatted cordially with players of other countries and hongkong. they talked about friendship and greeted the success of the invitation matches.

the banquet was also attended by honorary secretary of the asian badminton confederation chadha and deputy director of the hongkong branch of hsinhua news agency li chu-sheng.

after the banquet, badminton delegations of various countries as well as leading members of the hongkong

badminton association and badminton players watched a performance by the kwangchow acrobatic troupe of china now visiting hongkong.

Badminton Players Make Friends, Learn Technique at Hongkong International Matches

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1973)

the international badminton invitation exhibition matches have enhanced friendship among the players and other people of various countries and regions and promoted the badminton sport. this is the consensus of opinion shared by badminton players in their statements to the press here.

the six-day invitation exhibition matches provided badminton players with an excellent opportunity for renewing old friendship and making new friends.

danish woman player ulla strand said: "the invitation exhibition matches are very fine. i am very glad to have the opportunity to meet players of various countries. chen yu-niang and i have become very good friends after a few personal contacts."

malaysian man player james selvaraj said that in the past the malaysian players had more contacts with singapore and thailand players and now they have got many new friends through the invitation exhibition matches. he was glad that the asian friends will meet again at the tehran asian games next year.

swedish man player sture johnsson said that it was good to have the invitation exhibition matches. the getting together of players of various countries including china to exchange experience and learn from each other was helpful not only in raising their technical level but also in making many new friends.

gloria gan, a young girl player from the philippines who participated in international competitions for the first time, said: "my level is comparatively low and i came here to learn. i lost three matches, but i earned friendship."

many players said that they have learned a lot through the competitions and the exchange of experience. wong hung ping (hongkong) said that the badminton sport in

hongkong is still young and the invitation matches provided the hongkong players with a chance to train themselves. he said that the european and asian players each have their own strong points and all have made progress through the competitions. singapore players lee ah ngo and chan kong meng said that the singapore players have come here to learn and the invitation matches have acquainted them with the skill of many ace players of the world.

chinese player fang kai-hsiang said that the matches were well organized and had achieved the aim of strengthening friendship and learning from each other. "we have renewed our friendship with many old friends and at the same time have made many new acquaintances". he said that the matches saw new developments in badminton skill. european players were forceful in their matches and were good at controlling the backcourts of both sides. hou chia-chang (china) said that the chinese players have learned a lot from players of various countries. european players in the doubles are good at shifting tactics and close-to-net defence and smashing. they are also good at playing backhand. chinese young player yu yao-tung was delighted to say that as a newcomer in international competition he has learned fine sportsmanship and excellent skill from players of other countries.

chen yu-niang (china) said that profound fraternity has blossomed among women players who have attained a new height both in sportsmanship and in skill. a number of up-and-coming players were outstanding in the games and they all have a bright future. she said with excitement that the chinese players have come for friendship and study and that the chinese women players have gained a lot from the invitation matches.

many players demanded the expulsion of the representative of the chiang kai-shek clique from the international badminton federation and the restoration to china of its legitimate right in the federation.

Chinese Badminton Delegation Leaves Hongkong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Dec. 12, 1973)

the chinese badminton delegation led by wang to left here today after taking part in the international badminton invitation exhibition matches.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were a. de o. sales, president of the hongkong amateur sports federation; leading members of the hongkong badminton association henry fok ying tung, tong yun kai and hong lap hing; and li chu-sheng, deputy director of the hongkong branch of hsinhua news agency.

the chinese delegation arrived in hongkong on december 2. during its stay here, it called on and feted responsible members of the sports circles in hongkong to thank them for their invitation and hospitality.

wang to gave a reception on december 10 in honour of the delegations of various countries that had participated in the international badminton invitation exhibition matches as well as prominent personages of sports circles and badminton players of hongkong. present on the occasion were ferry sonneville, president of the international badminton federation; chadha, honorary secretary of the asian badminton confederation; and david akers-jones, a british official in hongkong. li chu-sheng, deputy director of the hongkong branch of hsinhua news agency was also present.

in his speech at the reception wang to warmly congratulated the full success of the invitation exhibition matches achieved through the joint efforts of the hongkong badminton association and friends.

he referred to the recent council meeting of the asian games federation which adopted by an overwhelming majority ratification of the resolution of the a.g.f. executive committee on the expulsion of the so-called sports organization of the chiang kai-shek clique and the affirmation of the legitimate rights of the all-china sports federation. and he once again expressed thanks to the representatives from 13 countries and regions who rendered great support to china at this council meeting and to all justice upholding friends.

wang to concluded by saying: "all along we have been increasing sports contacts with various countries and regions in the spirit of 'friendship first, competition second', in order to learn from each other, to cement friendship and unity and to forge ahead together. we shall exert our unremitting efforts to attain this aim together with the peoples and sportsmen of all countries and regions."

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Sports Delegation Feted in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Dec. 11, 1973)

lieutenant general ali hojjat kashani, assistant to the iranian prime minister and president of the iranian physical education organization gave a dinner reception here yesterday in honour of the visiting chinese sports delegation.

among those attending the reception were iranian minister of interior mohammad sam, minister of education mrs. farokhroo parsai, minister of information hamid rahnema, mayor of tehran gholam reza nikpay as well as responsible personages and friends from iranian sports circles. chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen was also present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

earlier, the chinese sports delegation accompanied by brigadier general abdollah vassiq, vice-president of the iranian physical education organization, visited shiraz and isfahan, two ancient cities in the southern part of iran, where the delegation was warmly welcomed by leaders of local governments.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Medical Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 11, 1973)

the italian medical delegation led by paolo angelini rota left here by train for home today after a friendly visit to china.

during its 12-day stay in china, the delegation toured peking, shanghai and kwangchow where its members viewed hospitals, medical research institutes, a rural people's commune, a workers' housing estate and an industrial exhibition. while in peking, italian medical workers gave lectures and had discussions with their chinese counterparts.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Friendship Delegation Back in Peking from Liberated Areas of Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1973)

the chinese friendship delegation with chen kang as leader and liu hsi-chang as deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to the liberated areas of laos and returned to peking by plane this evening.

it was met at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; lien kuan, president of the china-laos friendship association; wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese King and Queen Leave Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1973)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev and her majesty queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah of nepal and their entourage left peking for nanking by special plane this morning.

they were accompanied on the visit by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and mrs. subba went to nanking by the same plane.

the distinguished nepalese guests were given a grand and warm send-off at the airport by premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries

fang yi, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, as well as several thousand people from the capital.

a grand ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of the kingdom of nepal and china. the band played the national anthems of the kingdom of nepal and china. the nepalese king and queen, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army. as the distinguished nepalese guests bid farewell to the well-wishers, young people and children in colourful national costumes danced, waving bouquets, colourful ribbons and garlands. king birendra and queen aishwarya and other nepalese guests warmly waved back to the crowds in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were dor bahadur bista, nepalese consul-general in lhasa, officials of the nepalese embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

also accompanying the distinguished nepalese guests to nanking were lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih.

Nepalese King and Queen Visit Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 11, 1973)

their majesties king birendra bir bikram shah dev and queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah of nepal and their entourage arrived in nanking from peking by special plane at noon today in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the distinguished nepalese guests were given a rousing welcome at the airport by thousands of people in this east china city. among the welcomers were wu ta-sheng and peng chung, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; yang kuang-li, another vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife yu chih-shu; fang min, chairman of the

nanking municipal revolutionary committee; and tu ping, political commissar, and hsiao yung-yin, deputy commander, of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army.

nanking today was bathed in bright sunshine and enjoyed a mild breeze. colourful bunting and streamers of welcome were strung overhead across the main thoroughfare leading from the airport to the guest house.

wu ta-sheng warmly shook hands with the distinguished nepalese guests and extended cordial regards to them as they alighted from the plane. the well-wishers in holiday dress held the national flags of the two countries or streamers of welcome, beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans of welcome. youngsters waved flowers, played waist-drums, or performed the traditional chinese lion dance to extend their welcome. king birendra and queen aishwarya happily waved to the crowd in acknowledgement of the tribute.

showing the friendship of the people of nanking for the nepalese people, onlookers packed the sidewalks, clapped their hands and waved to the distinguished guests as the convoy of cars drove along the street to the guest house.

later, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a luncheon in honour of the distinguished nepalese guests. vice-chairman wu ta-sheng and nepalese foreign minister gyanendra bahadur karki proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of the traditional friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples.

the nepalese king and queen and the other distinguished guests then viewed the nanking yangtze river bridge, the sun yat-sen mausoleum and the scenic hsuan wu lake, in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, wu ta-sheng and yang kuang-li.

the distinguished guests left nanking for soochow by special train this evening.

King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya of Nepal
Visit East China Garden City

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 12, 1973)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev and her majesty queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah of nepal visited soochow today.

they were accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife yu chih-shu, and chu yen-pin, chairman of the soochow municipal revolutionary committee.

a city with a 2,400-year history, soochow is known for its landscape gardens of artistic structure typical of the classical garden architecture south of the yangtze river.

the nepalese king and queen this morning came to the chocheng yuan (humble administrator's garden) in the northeastern part of the city and were given a warm welcome by other visitors there. the chocheng garden was built more than 400 years ago. the lakeside pavilions and houses have windows on all four sides each commanding a different view of the garden and its reflection in the water so that "the scenery changes at every step". the distinguished guests from nepal inspected the artistic architecture of the river-side town south of the yangtze with keen interest.

they later climbed the scenic tiger hill for a panoramic view of the countryside below. the nepalese king and queen invited chinese friends to join them for a group photograph against the background of a 1,000-year-old pagoda.

king birendra visited the soochow no. 1 silk mill this afternoon while the queen went to the soochow embroidery research institute.

the nepalese king inspected the whole work process of the silk mill. he listened with interest to the briefing by a leading member of the mill revolutionary committee on the mill's eight-fold increase in output with improved quality in the past 24 years since liberation.

the queen viewed elegant needle works at the embroidery research institute and saw several women working at embroidery frames.

the distinguished nepalese guests arrived in soochow by special train from nanking last night. they were given a rousing welcome at the railway station by leading

members of the soochow municipal and regional revolutionary committees and a crowd of several thousand people.

workers from the soochow national musical instrument factory performed the tune "hearts of the people in the world are united as one". local cultural and art workers played pipas and three-stringed instruments. workers and children presented the lion dance. fifty young women commune members, each carrying two baskets of camellias with a shoulder-pole, performed a dance to pay their tribute to the distinguished guests. they likened the traditional friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples to the camellias in full bloom.

many local residents, braving a cold wind, lined the route leading to the guest house to express their welcome to the distinguished nepalese guests.

the soochow municipal revolutionary committee gave a luncheon today to warmly welcome the king and the queen and the other distinguished guests from nepal. chairman chu yen-pin and nepalese foreign minister gyanendra bahadur karki toasted the daily development of the friendship between the peoples of china and nepal.

also accompanying the distinguished guests on the visit to soochow were li ke, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang chen, wife of vice-foreign minister han nien-lung; lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; and tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal.

the distinguished guests left soochow this afternoon for kwangchow via shanghai.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chin Li-sheng Fetes Romanian Scientist

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1973)

chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china, this evening met romanian biologist dr. fabian georgeta, and gave a dinner in her honour. he had a friendly conversation with the romanian scientist who has come on a study tour of china.

among those present on the occasion was chinese scientist lin kung.

Romanian Gymnastics Delegation in Central China City of Changsha

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 11, 1973)

the romanian gymnastics delegation wound up its visit to changsha in the central china province of hunan and left here for peking by air yesterday.

on the evening of december 9 the visiting gymnastics team and its hunan provincial counterpart had an exhibition at the provincial indoor stadium before more than 4,000 cheering spectators.

the agile romanian men and women gymnasts performed many highly difficult and elegant routines arranged in new series marked by their originality. the romanian women's free exercise, which is of a strongly romanian national flavour, vibrates with ease and activity.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the sportsmen of china and romania prevailed at the stadium. the crowd applauded their good performance.

the visiting gymnastics team arrived in changsha from shanghai on december 7 and was feted in the evening by the hunan provincial physical culture and sports committee.

while in changsha, the romanian guests visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, an embroidery mill and a porcelain ware factory. the romanian guests were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

Romanian Gymnastics Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1973)

the romanian gymnastics delegation wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese gymnastics association, including chiang yu-chen, and chinese gymnastic trainers and gymnasts.

ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Deceptive Draft Resolutions, Mere Scraps of Paper

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 10, 1973)

the soviet leading clique, engaged in frenzied arms drive, war preparations and unbridled expansion abroad in the past ten years and more, has invariably come up with one or another kind of "disarmament" draft resolutions at every session of the united nations general assembly. behind the efforts to curry favour with glib talks are ulterior motives. but such hypocritical draft resolutions have only aroused growing resentment. as these draft resolutions are wrapped in the cover of "disarmament", some countries have found it inconvenient to vote against them. but it is crystal clear to all that adopted or not, they are mere scraps of official paper.

at the current u.n. general assembly session the soviet union again put forth a draft resolution on "disarmament," the draft resolution on "the reduction of the military budgets of states permanent members of the security council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries". its author calculated on killing two birds with one stone: presenting himself as a "champion of disarmament" and decking himself out as one devoted to "assisting" the developing countries and "solicitous" for countries struck by natural calamities. but the discussions at the general assembly showed that the smug calculations of the soviet union backfired. the soviet draft was cold-shouldered and its hypocrisy sternly exposed and criticised by many representatives.

in mid-october when the soviet delegation urged the assembly to include its proposal in the agenda, it made a big fuss about the "importance and urgency" of the proposal and demanded that it be given overriding priority and be discussed immediately. but the request evoked no reponse, and more than a month had elapsed before formal discussion on the proposal began at plenary sessions of the assembly. the discussions went on intermittently and indifferently. the first session (november 19) lasted only one and a half hours for want of speakers, and the second was ever shorter, only one hour. finally discussion had to be suspended for 4 days starting november 22. it was resumed on november 26 and wound up hastily on the following day. by normal practice the soviet draft should long have been put to vote. but voting was twice postponed after a date had twice been fixed. after a delay of ten days, the soviet proposal was finally put to vote on december 7, the soviet delegation having gained time to canvass votes behind the scenes.

in the course of discussion, the soviet representatives were like sitting on thorns. malik took the field and gave directions personally. members of the soviet delegation busily manoeuvred for support inside and outside the assembly hall. unable to get rid of the soviet representatives, the delegates of some countries were forced to take the floor and spoke for five minutes. some delegates made it known openly that they had to speak perfunctorily because their countries wanted to buy arms from the soviet union. it was interesting that though the soviet union talked glibly about using part of the funds saved from the reduction of military spendings to help first of all the developing countries stricken by natural disasters, all the west african countries stricken by serious drought, with one exception, did not speak at all. some of their delegations frequently did not attend the discussion.

during the discussion, the assembly hall was sparsely filled, often with less than half of the delegations present. sometimes only 40-odd delegations were present when the opening time of the meeting had long passed, and the chairman reluctantly declared the meeting open. at every meeting, the seats of the soviet delegation were always filled whereas those of the other delegations were mostly, if not completely, empty. the spacious assembly hall revealed row after row of vacant seats. the speakers were in very low spirits and the listeners were few and apathetic. a reporter remarked sarcastically, "the soviet draft fails to reduce military expenditure by 10 per cent, but it has succeeded to reduce the representatives of the general assembly by 90 per cent exclamation"

the soviet draft failed to elicit interest among newsmen, many of whom called it "nonsense", "empty talk" or "a waste of time". the discussion on the soviet draft was scantily covered by the press of many countries.

such were the repercussions produced inside and outside the united nations by what the soviet union called the "important and urgent" draft resolution exclamation

the statements of the representatives of some countries hurt the swindler. tunisian representative mestiri said: "we have not really understood why, in the soviet delegation, a great deal of emphasis was placed on the fact that all five permanent members of the security council should agree, without a single exception. that is to say, if one of them did not agree, the offer would be completely void." "the reality is that the five permanent members of the security council cannot be placed on an entirely equal footing when it is a question of disarmament or detente," he added. since detente has emerged between the two superpowers, he observed, "let us, therefore, begin by an immediate reduction of the military budgets of the countries in this detente." "it should be noted in this respect that the two countries concerned have gone so far beyond all other countries in modern armaments that a 10 per cent reduction of their military budgets would certainly not place them in a position of inferiority, and not even in a position of equality with others," he added.

h.s. amerasinghe, representative of sri lanka asked the soviet delegation: "what merit is there in the form of a contribution to disarmament or the lessening of tensions, in imposing a 10 per cent reduction on each and every permanent member of the security council irrespective of the magnitude of his expenditure on armaments or the quality of his armaments?" he added that "it is like dealing with a housing shortage by asking the plutocratic owner of a house of 10 rooms covering 2,400 square feet of floor space ... to surrender 240 square feet to the public housing authority and at the same time expecting the poor proletarian who has a cottage with a floor area of 240 square feet to reduce his living space by 24 square feet."

there was an interesting episode during the debate. referring to malik's statements, a woman representative of an african country said that her delegation "takes it that the soviet union would be willing to take the lead in the reduction by 10 per cent of its annual military budget as an indication to the other four permanent members that with good intentions that is not difficult to do. my delegation would invite the soviet union to make available the 10 per cent of the 10 per cent of the deduction to the secretary-general for distribution to the developing countries .... for that gigantic step, i would in advance applaud the soviet government and people. here at the united nations we must match our words with our deeds."

this remark calling for the translation of hypocritical gesture into deed put malik in a fix, who stared at her hostilely.

speaking twice, chinese representative chuang yen exposed the nature of the soviet draft resolution from various angles. he pointed out that the draft resolution is a sheer fraud with the aim of covering up the soviet obstinate stand against real disarmament and shifting the responsibility for "opposing" disarmament onto other countries. its so-called "assistance" to countries stricken with natural disasters and developing countries is nothing but an attempt to peddle its sham disarmament fraud by exploiting the temporary difficulties of the disaster-stricken countries and the good intention of developing countries for peace and economic development, he said.

when the soviet draft resolution was put to vote, a number of third world countries' representatives pointed out that it was impractical and difficult to implement. three permanent member states of the security council -- the united states, britain and france -- abstained from voting and expressed their disapproval of the draft resolution. it was obvious that the adoption of the soviet draft resolution will only add another piece of waste paper to the heaps of waste paper in the united nations. an asian representative said after the voting that according to his prediction, the u.n. secretary-general would receive not a single penny saved from the reduction of military expenditures one year hence.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Journalist Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1973)

mustafa sabri suphandagli, president of the izmir journalists' association of turkey, left here by air today to tour kwangchow before going home.

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying had a meeting with the turkish journalist while he was in peking. they had a friendly conversation. turkish ambassador to china nuri eren was present.

mr. suphandagli was honoured at a dinner given by deputy director of the hsinhua news agency mu ching.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Commander-in-Chief of Ecuadorian Navy Reaffirms Position of Defending 200-Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Lima, Dec. 10, 1973)

the commander-in-chief of the ecuadorian navy, rear admiral sergio vasquez pacheco, reaffirmed here yesterday ecuador's consistent stand of defending its 200-mile territorial waters.

in a press statement at lima's international airport on his way to brazil, vasquez said that ecuador is one of the countries defending sovereign rights over 200-mile territorial waters. ecuador has been obliged to detain vessels of the u.s. and other nationalities which took the liberty to intrude into its territorial waters and has imposed heavy fines on them so that they will not have the audacity to intrude into its 200-mile territorial waters at will.

vasquez said that the 200-mile thesis initiated by peru, chile and ecuador has won world-wide support and is gaining prevalence on an international scale because it represents a just cause. "let us continue to advance along this road", he said.

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TWO-LINE STRUGGLE

Firmly Grasp the Important Matters of the Struggle Between the Two Lines in the Countryside

- experience of the CCP Lienyüan Hsien Committee, Hunan Province, in grasping education in the basic line of the Party

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1973)

Guided by the spirit of the 10th Congress of the Party, the CCP Lienyüan Hsien Committee in Hunan Province has currently summed up its experience in carrying out education in the basic line of the Party during the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Since the 2nd plenum of the Party's 9th Congress, they have, with the basic line of the Party as the guideline, criticized Lin Piao and rectified the style of work, grasped in a big way the struggle between the two lines in the local countryside, hit at the sabotaging activities of a small handful of class enemies, raised the line awareness of the broad masses of cadres and the people, and given impetus to the development of agricultural production on a large scale. During the 17 years from 1953 to 1970, the per-mow yield of grain in this hsien had always hovered between 400 to 500 catties. catties. Every year, it had to rely on the state for the supply of more than 23,000,000 catties of grain. In 1972, they changed the condition of subsisting on grain purchased back from the state and also sold surplus grain to the state. This year, the per-mow yield of grain in the whole hsien has for the first time topped the demands of the "Program."

First, It Is Necessary To Have the Consciousness in Grasping Important Matters

The CCP Lienyüan Hsien Committee has realized that in order to grasp important matters properly, it is necessary to raise the consciousness of the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee in implementing the basic line of

the Party. In the past, regarding how to change the backward outlook of Lienyüan, the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee did not attach importance to considering the orientation and the road, but only paid attention to how to change the unfavorable conditions of agricultural production. At that time, some people always thought that because Lienyüan had too many people and too little farmland, and because factories and mines took up too much land and there was not enough arable land, it was difficult to increase grain production in a big way. Some even thought that "the masses are difficult to mobilize," and the mood to flinch from difficulties was quite strong.

For the sake of raising awareness, the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee conscientiously studied the basic line of the Party, went severally deep into over 20 communes and 57 production brigades for investigation and also laid emphasis on making a typical dissection of the Szut'ang production brigade under the Paimou commune. The Szut'ang production brigade is situated near factories and a market town, and actually possesses favorable conditions for the development of agricultural production. However, because the Party branch had neglected to grasp the line, a small handful of class enemies took advantage of the opportunity to propagate such nonsense as "go to the factory to make money, go elsewhere to make a living," to whip up spontaneous capitalist activities. At times, the labor drain was so serious that the consolidation and development of collective economy was seriously hampered. After the 9th Congress of the Party, the Party branch of Szut'ang production brigade seriously summed up the lessons learned from experience, conducted thoroughgoing education in ideology and political line, vigorously criticized the bourgeois tendency, and dealt telling blows on the sabotaging activities of a small handful of class enemies. They concentrated labor on the forefront of agricultural production, firmly implemented the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" and worked diligently and arduously for a year. In 1970, total grain output increased sharply from 280,000 catties in the previous year to 480,000 catties. The per-mow yield was over 1,000 catties which represented an average per-mow yield increase of 430 catties.

From the transformation of the Szut'ang production brigade, the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee profoundly realized that class struggle and the struggle between the two lines determine not only the nature and orientation of agricultural production but also the rate of development of agricultural production. The fundamental reason that agriculture in Lienyüan was for a long time in a backward state was not due to the poor condition of too many people and too little farmland. It was also not because factories and mines took up too much land or even because "the people are difficult to mobilize," but because the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee lacked the concept of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and failed to grasp the important matter of conducting education in the basic line of the Party. Because of this, the evil wind of capitalism was able to spread freely, thus hampering the consolidation and development of socialist collective economy. In 1971, the hsien Party committee organized a group of cadres and sent them separately deep into the basic level to conduct in a thoroughgoing manner education in the basic line of the Party for the broad masses of commune members. They grasped actively the struggle between the two lines in the countryside and criticized the bourgeois tendency. In this way, the socialist orientation of carrying out agriculture on a large

scale was stabilized, the socialist front in the countryside was consolidated and the pace of learning from Tachai in agriculture was greatly accelerated. This year, there has been a bumper harvest in the whole hsien with the total grain production increased by more than 70,000,000 catties, which represents an increase of 17 percent over 1970.

In order to develop in breadth and depth education in the basic line of the Party, it is also necessary to mobilize the consciousness and activism of the broad masses of basic level cadres. Since 1972, the hsien Party committee has held 15 terms of line education study classes participated by more than 8,000 principal leading cadres of the ch'ü, commune and production brigade levels. In the study classes, cadres of various levels studied such works of Marx and Lenin as "Communist Manifesto," "The Civil War in France" and "The State and Revolution" as well as the principle of "three do's and three don'ts" and the series of relevant theses on class and class struggle advanced by Chairman Mao, and started debates on "what is Marxism-Leninism and what is revisionism" and "what is socialism and what is capitalism." Everybody also went to the Szu-t'ang production brigade to study its experience in grasping education in the basic lines. In this way, cadres at various levels were able to understand correctly that grasping important matters means grasping the basic line of the Party and the necessity to adhere to the socialist orientation. In the past, basic level cadres at various levels in Szuku ch'ü were always confined to the discussion of the matter at issue and were only anxious to solve some concrete problems, consequently their work was very passive. After taking part in the line-education study class, they first grasped important matters and the line, and effectively set in motion the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Last year, although they encountered the most severe drought in history, they nevertheless reaped a very good harvest and grain production showed a net gain of 4,530,000 catties over 1971.

Grasp the Principal Contradiction in the Countryside

Chairman Mao has profoundly pointed out long ago: "If socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will." For the past several years, the CCP Lienyüan Hsien Committee, by firmly grasping this principal contradiction of the struggle between the two lines in the countryside, vigorously criticizing capitalist tendency and adhering to the socialist road, has enabled education in the basic line of the Party to keep on developing in depth.

For the sake of arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members for building socialism, they extensively conducted activities in contrasting past sufferings with today's happiness, and in association with the reality of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, they complained about the sufferings caused by capitalism and talked about the blessings brought by socialism. They used concrete facts to criticize the crime of capitalist restoration committed by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. Meanwhile, they compared the revisionist line of Lin Piao and his outline for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat with the crimes of a small handful of class enemies in keeping a record of accounts to be settled in the right political climate and in carrying out sabotage activities in the countryside. In this way, everybody was able to see clearly

the revisionist line of Lin Piao, which centrally reflected his desire to restore a small handful or class enemies already overthrown, and his attempt to turn our Party into a revisionist party, change the color of our state and make us poor and lower-middle peasants return once more to the old road and suffer all over again. They all angrily criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao, deepened their comprehension of the basic line of the Party, raised their consciousness in adhering to the socialist road, and vigorously developed their revolutionary spirit of struggling against nature and the elements.

Formerly, because of the theories that "a mountain region is difficult to transform" and that "it is lawful to subsist on grain supplied by the state" disseminated by the class enemies to instigate the commune members to go elsewhere to make money, grain production fell in the Chihmu production brigade under the Shuit'ungti commune. Last year, through recalling village history and family history in conjunction with the criticism of the malicious slanders made by Lin Piao and company against the socialist system, they eliminated the fallacies spread by the class enemies. Working assiduously in concert for a year, the commune members transformed the production conditions. Total grain output increased from the 190,000 catties in 1970 to 330,000 catties, with the per-mow yield topping the demands of the "Program." They said: "The more firmly we grasp the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, the more clearly we are able to see the road, and there is a big leap forward in production!"

Grasping line education includes grasping policy education. From practice, the CCP Lienyüan Hsien Committee has realized that the line determines the policy and the policy manifests the line. The policy education of the Party is not only an important content of line education, but also a guarantee for the correct development of the struggle between the two lines. In the struggle between the two lines, they have always paid attention to strictly distinguishing and correctly handling the two kinds of contradictions of different nature.

For a period of time, in the course of criticizing capitalist tendency, there appeared in a small number of units the bud of "so long the line is correct, there is no danger of the policy being carried to the excess." Regarding those who made the mistake of adopting the capitalist tendency, they advocated that "like cleaning turnips by the side of a river, they should be dealt with one by one." The hsien Party committee organized the cadres and the people to study the basic line and policies of the Party, and helped everybody to carry out concrete analysis thus enabling them to see that in the actual struggle between the two lines, there is the sabotage of the class enemies as well as the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism among some of the commune members. If we deal with them all in the same way without making distinction, and simplify the complicated class struggle, we are bound to confuse the two kinds of contradictions of different nature. This would be unfavorable to accurately hitting at the enemy, and would be unfavorable to uniting and educating the masses.

The hsien Party committee further guided everybody to conduct a materialistic and historical analysis of certain spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism among the commune members, thus enabling them to see that the spontaneous ideas among the commune members originated from the condition of the small peasant economy in

former society, and also to see clearly that they were mainly due to the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and the instigation of the class enemies. In this class struggle, their spearhead is always directed toward the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and a small handful of class enemies, thus uniting and educating the broad masses of the people.

When opposing a wrong kind of tendency, it is very important to be on the lookout at the same time for the appearance of another wrong kind of tendency. For example, when criticizing such capitalist tendencies as "taking money as the key link" and "taking up occupations to the detriment of farming," it is necessary to guard against looking upon the development of the legitimate diversified economy of the collective and the legitimate domestic side occupations of the commune members as "taking the capitalist road" for criticism. In light of the question that some people have said, "Since the grain output of Lienyüan has not yet gone up, why promote a diversified economy?", they have propagated the policy of "taking food grain as the key link to insure all-round development," and also popularized the advanced feat of the T'anshan production brigade of Hsiangp'o commune is taking grain as the key link to insure the vigorous development of all trades.

The hsien Party committee has also mobilized all communes and production brigades to look back over the lesson learned from experience: In the past, because only grain was grasped, but not the diversified economy, the consolidation and development of the collective economy was affected. The broad masses of cadres and people thus gradually understand that if socialism does not occupy the diversified economy front, capitalism assuredly will. The problem lies not in whether or not diversified economy is grasped, but in what line and policies are implemented. Proceeding from the development of a diversified economy under the premise of guaranteeing the development of grain production, the active development of a diversified economy is not only possible, but also can promote agricultural production. Under the condition of not affecting collective production, the carrying out of legitimate domestic side occupation by commune members is also permitted by the policy of the Party. The drawing of these lines of distinction is better for the implementation of the general and specific policies of the Party for the countryside, and a flourishing scene has appeared in the socialist collective economy with all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupation and fisheries. In the past few years, the whole hsien has reclaimed more than 130,000 mow of land for operating more than 1,400 economic crop farms. They have supplied the state with a large quantity of tea, medicinal herbs, tobacco, fruits and other produce, and given impetus to the rapid development of agricultural production at the same time.

Continue To Uphold Education in the Basic Line

Upholding education in the basic line of the Party on a long-term basis is not an easy thing. In actual struggle, these conditions invariably occur: A movement was grasped for a time when it was launched but the moment the movement was over, slackness returned. When the struggle was developing vigorously, it was grasped for a time, but after victory was won, slackness returned. Work was grasped for a while during the slack season but efforts slackened during the

busy season. This provided the class enemies and capitalist forces with an opportunity they could use. Recently, the CCP Lienyüan Hsien Committee, through studying the documents of the 10th Congress of the Party, studied once again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and more profoundly realized that: In order to carry on socialist revolution and construction through to the end under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to adhere to the basic line of the Party and grasp firmly the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. This important matter must be grasped every year, every month and every day. Otherwise they will end up on the evil road to revisionism.

Since 1971, Lienyüan hsien has criticized the capitalist tendency more thoroughly. But does this mean that the question of the struggle between the two lines has been solved and there is no longer any need to grasp it? Not long ago, they brought with them this problem and went deep into the Yangchiatan district to conduct investigations. A great deal of facts proved that there was still the capitalist tendency and the struggle between the two lines was still going on. The evil wind of "taking up side occupations to the detriment of farming" had been criticized in the past and the tendency characterized by the thoughtless outflow of labor had been corrected. But now a small number of communes, under the excuse of "earning money for the collective," again improperly concentrated a large force of labor on side occupations, and some even brought the produce of the collective to the market and sold it at a higher price. This phenomenon enabled the hsien Party committee to see clearly the complexity of the struggle between the two lines. The capitalist tendency not only appeared in the form of individual activity, but also resurrected itself under various excuses and forms. Under the banner of "for the collective" it was not easy to be discovered by the people, and was therefore very dangerous. The hsien Party committee passed a resolution mobilizing the masses in the whole hsien to use the basic line of the Party for making an analysis of this tendency, distinguish right from wrong, and draw lines of distinction. This course of education made everybody understand that if a unit were separated from the socialist orientation and worked only for the interests of its own small collective, then it actually still took the capitalist road. On the basis of line education, they gave judicious guidance in accordance with circumstances, reorganized the enterprises of the communes and production brigades in the whole hsien in general, and helped them incorporate their side occupations into the orbit of serving agriculture, thus adhering to the socialist orientation.

The CCP Lienyüan Hsien Committee has also noticed that the class struggle at present reflected in the ideological and cultural sphere is also very intense. Taking advantage of the opportunity that some people have lost their class vigilance under the excellent situation, a handful of class enemies have extended invitations and sent presents in a big way to win over and corrode the people, to restore the four olds and poison the young people, in a vain attempt to sabotage the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Because of this, it is necessary to adhere to the basic line of the Party through to the end, so that cadres at various levels could fully understand and grasp the laws and characteristics of class struggle, implement fundamental task of

consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in every basic level unit in the countryside and win still greater victories in the revolution and in production.

- By Our Own Correspondent and
Our Own Reporter

* * *

RIVER CONTROL

A New Chapter for the Huai River

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1973)

History and Reality

It has already been 23 years since Chairman Mao made his great call "The Huai River must be harnessed." How has the Huai River actually been regulated? We reporters made an extensive tour of the basin of the Huai River, and everywhere we went, conditions were most encouraging.

The Huai River is an important river in Central China. From T'ungpai Mountains to the shore of the Yellow Sea and from the Tapieh Mountains to the Imeng Mountains, its basin covers 260,000 square kilometers and has a population of 100,000,000 people and 200,000,000 mow of cultivated land. The basin of the Huai River has been a place most frequently ravaged by war and most seriously afflicted by natural calamities in the history of our country. Because of such natural calamities as flood and waterlogging as well as the ruthless oppressions of the ruling classes of past ages, the bitter lot of the working people living on both banks of the Huai River was incredible. However, within the short space of slightly over 20 years after liberation, the place has become a new granary of China. By 1972, grain output in the whole basin had reached 62,000 million catties, which represented an increase of 34,000 million catties over the early days of liberation, and in just seven years since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the increase amounted 19,000 million catties.

The market placeshave vividly reflected this transformation in the Huai River basin. When we made a zigzag trip of several thousand li from the upper reaches of the Huai River to the shore of the Yellow Sea, we could see in the market places along the way an abundant supply of meat, egg, soya bean products, vegetables and fruits. What won our admiration was that a place which hitherto had to depend on the state for grain and money has now turned around to supply the state with grain, fruit and wine. Local grape wine filled the shelves of shops of all sizes, and the grape wine of Minch'üan hsien is even sold in the international markets of America and Europe.

Eastern Honan was the worse disaster-ridden area in the history of China. During the period of the Liberation War, the people used flood, drought, locust and scalding water to describe the calamities there. Actually, apart from the above-mentioned four, wind, sand and saline-alkali were also calamities there. Now, places formerly covered by yellow sand and saline-alkali soil have all been transformed into verdent tree belts, fine fields and orchards. Along the 1,200-plus li long bed of the former Yellow River from Lankao in Honan to Huaiyin, orchards and woods stretch in an unbroken line. The impressiveness of the sight and the beauty of the scenery afford people a new sensation and fill their hearts with excitement.

While travelling in Chining district and Huaiyin district, when you are strolling on the embankment of the canal, you could not help from thinking of the past. This Grand Canal is well-known throughout the world for its antiquity

and its length. However, since liberation, without taking into account the new canals dug in Honan, Anhwei and Shantung, in northern Kiangsu alone, the canals dug for harnessing the Huai River have a total length of over 3,400 li. This is equal in length to the ancient Grand Canal, but twice as wide. Looking at the luxuriant trees lining both banks of the new canals and their broad water surface, it is hard to believe that this could have been accomplished within so short a time by the working people. However, this is an iron-clad fact.

The Masses Are the Real Heroes

Within this short course of slightly more than 20 years, how could such a great transformation take place in the basin of the Huai River? Here, historical experience has provided the answer: This is due to the enormous power of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and due to the boundless creativity of the millions of people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thinking.

The Huai River is formed by the confluence of numerous tributaries from the T'ungpai Mountains, the Funiu Mountains, the Tapieh Mountains and the Imeng Mountains. In order to harness the Huai River properly, it is necessary to harness the rivers in these mountain areas properly. This is what the people of Lichaichai in Chünan hsien, Shantung Province, have done. Chairman Mao made a special mention of this place in October 1957. On the report of Lichiachai, Chairman Mao commented: "Lichiachai is a good example in transforming China in the manner of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains." The people of Lichiachai, the people of Chünan hsien and the people of the Huai River basin have used precisely this spirit of "the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains" to transform this disaster and poverty-ridden place.

In the past, who could have believed that the rocky ground on which even grass could not grow, could be made to produce fine crops? The people of Lichiachai insisted on using their zeal and wisdom to make the rocky land bring forth lovely green paddy, soya bean and ground nut. In 1971, the average per-mow yield of grain of this production brigade reached 1,010 catties, and it sold 1,000,000 catties of grain and edible oil to the state. In the past 20 years and more, the people of Lichiachai have never stopped in opening up the hills or slackened in harnessing the rivers. They turned the 5,000 and more mow of sandy and rocky soil several times, and spadeful by spadeful levelled the hill tops into terraced fields. To control flooding, Party branch secretary Li Jih-nai led the masses to construct reservoirs, to dam up mountain streams, to build ponds and dig ditches for making the longitudinal rivers flow lattitude wise. They afforested barren hills and shoals, and placed the mountains, rivers, fields and woods under comprehensive control. In order to prevent the erosion of the rocky soil in heavy rains, the masses carried over 70,000 cartloads of clay from far away to mix with the rocky sand, and closely planted trees on the sides of the fields. In 1971, despite a downpour which brought 180 mm of precipitation within an hour, a bumper harvest was still reaped from the terraced fields of Lichiachai.

Based on the experience of Lichiachai in taming the hills and harnessing the rivers, the CCP Chünan Hsien Committee led the people of the whole hsien

in a solid and down-to-earth manner to dam up all the gullies in the hills within several years, and constructed 1,008 ponds and four reservoirs for storing up flood water. They removed rocks to turn land into fields, deep turned and levelled the rocky and sandy land, and built drainage and irrigation installations in the whole hsien to insure development of a high standard. In three years alone, they turned a place which formerly had no water for irrigation into a hsien with a mow of irrigated land per capita and enabled grain production to top the demands of the "Program" in 1972. They contributed more than 50,000 catties of grain and more than 28,000,000 catties of groundnut to the state in 1972, and became a model for mountain region construction in the Huai River basin.

Another scene has appeared on the plain of eastern Honan. In a place which formerly was covered with yellow sand, a bushy tree belt has appeared. The most prominent change has taken place in Yenling. Yenling used to be a hsien covered with yellow sand. There are more than 20 rivers of all sizes in the hsien, but in the past they were all silted up with yellow sand. After the directive "The Huai River must be harnessed" was issued by Chairman Mao, the people of Yenling hsien cleared the passages of the rivers with spades and hoes and built numerous ditches, ponds, locks and dams. In the practice of river control, they realized that unless river control was integrated with the planting of trees and land preparation, it could not produce the anticipated result. They yearly mobilized the masses to plant trees and carried out afforestation. Within several years, the trees have grown, and they are able to hold back the sandstorm. In the past several years, there has been a big increase in grain output in the whole hsien, and the people have not only become self-sufficient in timber, but beginning in 1971, they have annually supplied several thousand cubic meters of timber to other places. The Hsinyang district of Honan, the Fuyang district of Anhwei, the Chining district of Shantung and the Hsüchou district of Kiangsu have every winter and spring sent more than 1,000,000 people to tame the hills and harness the rivers. This has continuously improved the conditions for agricultural production and caused production to increase rapidly.

For the sake of solving egresses for the water of the Huai River on the plain of the Huai River basin and of increasing the discharge rate of flood water, they have dug more than ten large canals. The new Pienho Canal, opened and widened during the great cultural revolution, has already freed more than 15,000,000 mow of cultivated land in Anhwei, Honan and Kiangsu from the disaster of flooding and waterlogging, and also laid a foundation for irrigation. The digging of these canals has enabled the discharge capacity at the lower reaches of the Huai River to increase from the former 8,000 cubic meters per second to 20,000 cubic meters per second.

The people of the Huai River basin have not only built lakes in mountain regions and hilly areas for storing flood water for irrigation, but also raised the height of embankments around the lakes to enable them to hold more water. In the Hsipao mountain region northwest of Hsüchou, we saw a high aqueduct called the Hsiangyang aqueduct. This aqueduct was built by the Liu-ch'üan commune in T'ungshan hsien for the irrigation of 50,000 mow of land. The building of this aqueduct commenced in 1970, but by 1971 it was already

already able to divert the water of Weishan Lake for irrigation, and in that year, grain production increased by more than 2,000,000 catties.

Revelation from Lihsiaho District

Travelling from the upper reaches of the Huai River to the lower reaches of the Huai River, the most outstanding impression we had was that more and more water was available. Most of the water of the Huai River basin flows through here before emptying itself into the Yangtze. That is why the achievement in river control here is more outstanding than in other places. What particularly convinces the people is the Lihsiaho district.

The Lihsiaho district is situated in the middle of four new canals, namely the Liyün canal, the T'ungyang canal, the T'ungyü canal and the Supei trunk irrigation channel, and has 10,000,000 mow of farmland. To the west are the Shaopohu Lake, the Kaoyuhu Lake, the Paoyinghu Lake and the Paimahu Lake. The elevation of Lihsiaho district is about three meters below the level of these lakes. The eastern part of the place is one to two meters below the level of the Yellow Sea at high tide. When you are strolling on the embankments of the Chiangtu and Paoying canals, high on the west you could see the turbulent billows of the lake surface, and down below in the east are large patches of paddy, cotton and corn. The comrades of the headquarters for harnessing the Huai River in Kiangsu wanted us to return again to Hsinghua and Chienhu for a look. They told us that the Lihsiaho district is the most low-lying district in the Huai River basin, and both Hsinghua and Chienhu are at the bottom part of the Lihsiaho district. In this waterlogged district, they actually are able to turn the water from a scourge into a boon. The depression of Hsinghua alone supplied the state with 390,000,000 catties of grain and 121,000 piculs of cotton last year, and it also kept 150,000,000 catties of reserve grain.

In the past Hsinghua suffered in three ways from the scourge of water: First, the volume of discharge from other places, second, the backwash from the sea, and third, waterlogging. After the harnessing of the Huai River, the heavy volume of flood water has been stemmed by the big embankment of the Liyün canal in the west, and the backwash from the sea has been blocked by seawalls and locks. The question of the scourge of flood-water has been solved, but the problem of waterlogging has still not been basically removed, and the people could only plant one single crop a year. Because of this, permanent control of waterlogging to change one crop to two or three crops has become the key to increasing production in Hsinghua hsien.

In order to control waterlogging, the hsien Party committee mobilized the masses to grasp vigorously the building of drainage and irrigation installations, combined the thousands of small dikes into large dikes, and built more than 200 sets of locks on the dikes. This has basically improved the drainage and irrigation facilities in the whole hsien. The place can drain away 200 mm of precipitation a day, is free from waterlogging in spite of continuous rains, and is guaranteed with water for irrigation as long as there is water in the river. The acreage planted to two and three crops is gradually expanding. In the past, this depression produced very little wheat. This year the whole hsien has planted 810,000 mow to wheat, with an average per-mow yield of 3,800,000 catties.

For the sake of enabling the Huia River to discharge siwftly its flood water into the sea, the people of the Lihsiaho district have in the past 20 years and more cut out and dredged and clearing of four canals of T'oulungkang, Hsinyangkang, Hsiehyangkang and Huangshakang with a total length of more than 800 li. When these new canals were completed, the embankments of the canals, the bridge locks, the fish jumps, the highways and the irrigation ditches were all completed at the same time. Trees planted on both banks of the canals have grown into shady trees. The completion of these projects has enabled Chienhu hsien, another depression in Lishiaho district to have a further guarantee in way of guarding against flood water and draining waterlogged land. In 1965, 200 mm of continuous rains fell there and the whole place was under water. It took half a month for the water to run off. Now it takes only two days. At the place where the new Huangshakang canal runs into the sea, a big lock has been built to prevent backwash from the sea. At the fish jump by the lock, shoal of fishes could be seen swimming from the Yellow Sea up the canal. Because of the building of the fish run, there has been a marked increase in new species of fish in the Hsiehyanghu lake.

Style and Contribution

During our visit to the vast Huai River basin, what touches us most strongly is the lofty ideal of the broad masses of the people to make more contributions to the state. Both the local hsien cadres and the commune members said with one accord: "Although we have made more progress than in the past, when compared with other places the gap is still very big, and our contribution to the state is still very little." These few words have expressed the ideal and style of the people in the Huai River basin.

"Open up the locks to let in the flood water from the upper reaches." This is the instruction given by the command post for harnessing the Huai River at the adjourning boundary of Kiangsu and Anhwei and Shantung provinces.

"Make way for the flood water from the upper reaches, dont's let it innundate the land of Honan." This is the instruction of a place at the adjourning boundary of Anhwei and Honan provinces.

And the instructions from the CCP Honan Provincial Committee and the CCP Shantung Provincial Committee to the departments for harnessing the Huai River at border area under them are: "Don't let the flood water cause calamity to the lower reaches; you must show concern for the production of fraternal districts."

In river control, how profound and meaningful is this communist style of "giving way"! In 1970, when there was scarcity of rainfall in the Huai River basin, the drought in the Kushih hsien in Honan was very serious, and the drought in the Liuan district of Anhwei was also very serious. However, Anhwei Province let the water of the Meishan reservoir first irrigate the land of Kushih in Honan before irrigating the land of the Liuan district.

In the spring of 1969, when the new Pienho canal project was in a critical state, a spring flood of unprecedented proportion in history appeared at the upper reaches of the T'oho River. For the sake of guaranteeing the normal construction

of the new Pienho canal, the people of Honan built dams and would rather let the flood water innundate the wheat fields in their own territory than to let it cause damage to the project at the lower reaches.

Yench'eng hsien in Shantung Province and Hsin-i hsien in Kiangsu Province are both on the I-mu River. Yench'eng lies upstream and Hsin-i downstream. In the past because both hsien had border dams and dikes, they constantly quarreled over the question of water. Since the great cultural revolution, the people of both hsien have criticized the revisionist line and realized that only by uniting together in harnessing the river could they achieve the goal of common protection and common interests. Since then, they have jointly studied and assumed command over the regulation of the river. In the past several years the two hsien exchanged information on drought and flood water, and joined forces to dredge seven border rivers. To enable the land of Hsin-i to get irrigated, the upper reaches voluntarily let water through during the dry spell. In time of heavy rains, Hsin-i voluntarily asked Yench'eng to let more flood water through. During the past several years, both the four communes on the Yench'eng side and the three communes on the Hsin-i side showed very impressive increases in production. Before the great cultural revolution, there were only 180,000 mow of high-yield and stable-yield fields in the whole of Hsin-i hsien. Last year, the figure increased to 650,000 mow, with grain output yearly showing a big increase.

"You might have travelled a thousand li or ten thousand li, but nothing is better than travelling along the banks of the Huai River." That was the praise sung by the working people seven hundred or more years ago before the Huai River had turned into a scourge. Today, the banks of the Huai River are more beautiful than ever. It can be anticipated that in the not too distant future people would make the place even more prosperous still, and make even greater contributions to the country.

-- NCNA Correspondent

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DESERT CONTROL

Desert Control in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Dec. 13, 1973)

people of various nationalities in the yinchuan plain, northwest china, have reduced sandstorms in that area to a minimum by building shelter belts and other measures over the past two decades.

the plain with one city and ten counties accounts for one-fourth of the farmland but two-thirds of the grain output of the ningsia hui autonomous region.

sandwiched between the tengri desert on the west and maowusu desert on the east, the area was ravaged in the past by sandstorms which buried many villages and large tracts of farmland and pastures. in the 200 years prior to liberation, the tengri desert pushed 29 kilometres into chungwei county.

led by the chinese communist party and relying on their collective strength, the people set out to combat sandstorms after liberation. the more than 50 people's communes and over 20 state farms directly affected have planted shelter belts totalling more than 13,000 hectares of land. the trees are now about seven metres high. large tracts of sandy land and part of the desert areas have been turned into fertile fields that give stable high yield. fruit trees have been introduced into the area. all the counties now have orchards, using water from the yellow river for irrigation.

the party and government pay great attention to desert control in the yinchuan area where han and hui people live in mixed communities. the state has set up 12 big afforestation stations and some desert research centres there since 1950. by summing up the local people's experience in desert control, they worked out a series of effective methods to build shelter belts and plant trees in the desert to fix shifting sand. meanwhile the state built more than 100 electric pumping stations and five irrigation canals totalling 370 kilometres long on the fringes of the deserts. led by the local party organizations, the communes and production brigades in the area also set up more than 100 forestry farms, which speeded up the progress of desert control.

the hungkuang people's commune of holan county in the northern part of the yinchuan plain is surrounded by deserts on three sides. in the past, people of the area put money together and built two temples dedicated to the "flying dragon" and the "god of sand", hoping that this would protect them from the fury of sandstorms. but the temples were

buried by sandstorms. educated by the party after liberation, the people came to understand that they must rely on their own collective strength rather than on any "god". working hard through the years, the commune has built a sandbreak 20 kilometres long and one kilometre wide, which has not only fenced off the shifting sand but improved the climate. the commune now produces four times as much grain as in the early post-liberation years.

RELATION BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Hung-ch'i Article on Relation between Industry and Agriculture

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1973)

drawing on experience over the years, china has given agriculture first place in developing its economy. only in this way can the socialist economy be firmly established on the basis of independence and initiative and self-reliance, and can industry develop with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

entitled "develop industry, support agriculture", an article in the current issue of the theoretical journal "red flag" describes the importance of correctly handling the relation between industry and agriculture and relates china's experience in implementing the principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in expanding the economy.

written by li feng, the article says: the development of industry should at no time be separated from its agricultural foundation. industry will develop soundly and play its leading role only when it supports agriculture in technical transformation.

facts have shown that a good harvest is immediately followed by a rapid expansion of industry the following year and that a bad harvest slows down industrial growth and even affects the entire national economy. for a growing agriculture provides more grain, non-staple food, raw materials and labour-power for industry and opens a bigger market.

chairman mao pointed out in 1957 that "it is not yet so clearly understood that agriculture provides heavy industry with an important market. this fact, however, will be more readily appreciated as gradual progress in

the technical improvement and modernization of agriculture calls for more and more machinery, fertilizer, water conservancy and electric power projects and transport facilities for the farms, as well as fuel and building materials for the rural consumers." this statement is borne out by the sharp increase in the demand on industry for more means of production for agriculture, following the deepening of the mass movement to learn from the national agricultural pace-setting tachai production brigade and undertake technical transformation.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, many localities have produced large quantities of chemical fertilizer and equipment for well-sinking, irrigation, drainage, land-levelling and chemical fertilizer making. this has brought about a chain reaction and prosperity for industry. north china's hopei province, a grain-and-cotton producer, turned out more than a hundred thousand diesel engines for farm use this year as against 1,400 in 1966, in addition to a marked increase in iron and steel, coal, and chemicals. this shows the inter-dependence of industry and agriculture which promote each other.

localities and industrial departments have raised their consciousness during the cultural revolution in taking agriculture as the foundation. more tractors, diesel engines, chemical fertilizer, plastic sheets and electricity have been provided for agriculture in the past three or four years than in the previous two decades. irrigation and drainage equipment totalling ten million horsepower has been manufactured for six hundred thousand new pump wells and other water-control projects in northern china. as a result, many areas are able to get good harvests when natural adversities are not severe, and maintain output or greatly diminish the loss when serious natural disasters occur.

what's more important is that the new socialist relation of developing in coordination between industry and agriculture has been developed, and the worker-peasant alliance, the foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, strengthened.

it is first of all a political question rather than solely an economic matter to handle the relation between industry and agriculture correctly and strengthen industrial support for agriculture. the relation between the two major departments of material production, in the final analysis, reflects the relation between two labouring classes, between workers and peasants. it has a great deal to do with keeping to and carrying out the party's basic line and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. whether to strengthen industrial support for agriculture or not is in essence a question whether or not the working class leads and supports the peasantry with advanced socialist ideology and powerful socialist industry, keeps to the socialist road and carries out

modernization of agriculture so as to "consolidate the worker-peasant alliance in the economic field" and "ensure proletarian leadership of the peasantry". as chairman mao points out: "we have a rural population of over five hundred million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power".

support agriculture, support the collective economy of the people's communes and help the peasants take the socialist road firmly, or exploit the peasants, disrupt the commune collective economy and lead the peasants to capitalism? there exists a very sharp and bitter struggle on this question between the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the two lines, chairman mao's revolutionary line and the revisionist line. liu shao-chi, lin piao and company tried their utmost to push their revisionist lines, provoke the workers and peasants against each other reverse the relation between industry and agriculture, between basic industry and defence industry, and disrupt the worker-peasant alliance and the national economy. they aimed to change the party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and their counter-revolutionary plot to restore capitalism. this created favourable conditions for us to implement the party's principles. in the past years we have rather swiftly developed those branches of industry geared to agriculture and fairly smoothly handled the relation between industry and agriculture. this is a result of firmly implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and repeatedly criticizing the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao.

efforts must be made to develop local industry under unified central planning so as to support agriculture more effectively, the article states. practice has shown that local initiative should be brought into full play to run small and medium industrial enterprises. as they are mostly of a small scale, investment is limited and they can be put up quickly through self-reliance under existing conditions, and advance from simple methods of production to modern ones. provinces, administrative regions, counties and even people's communes are able to start such enterprises. this will closely link industry with agriculture and make more rational and effective use of local labour-power, material and natural resources to turn out products for the locality. in recent years, small industrial enterprises, including iron and steel works, coal mines, cement works, chemical fertilizer plants and machine building plants, have gone up throughout the country gradually to form an important force directly serving agriculture.

GOOD HARVESTS

East China Grain and Cotton Producer Reports
Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 12, 1973)

east china's kiangsu province, one of china's leading grain and cotton producers, had a good harvest this year.

after surpassing the target set in the national programme for agricultural development two years running, grain output continued to rise this year. total output was 2.5 times that in 1949. cotton output was more than ten per cent higher than last year. increases were also registered in pigs, silkworm cocoons, aquatic products, oil-bearing crops, tea and other cash crops.

there were good harvests of wheat, early rice, late rice, cotton, peanuts, maize, kaoliang and potatoes. grain and cotton output in 90 per cent of the counties and cities was more than last year. increases in grain ranged from 5.3 tons to 5.4 tons per hectare, and from 0.6 to 0.67 tons for cotton.

the province wrested good harvests from waterlogging, drought, insect pests and other natural disasters.

nantung administrative region ranks high in cotton production. cotton aphis hit the area in the early growing period, and then drought and red spiders struck. several million people turned out to spray insecticides and irrigate the farmland. in last september there was protracted rainfall. cadres and commune members dug drainage canals and pruned the crops. as a result, there was a good cotton harvest on 193,000 hectares.

there are 1,670,000 hectares of farmland in the northern part of the province, which account for one-third of the total in the province. grain and cotton yield used to be low owing to alkali soil and natural disasters. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, peasants there deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and built more irrigation projects and improved the soil. as a result, they had good harvests for years running. grain output this year amounted to over 4,500,000 tons, 90 per cent above that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. this ended dependence on southern kiangsu for grain supply. the area had a grain and cotton surplus to deliver and sell to the state.

local machinery departments produced 400,000 h.p. of irrigation equipment annually for the past two years. during the first five months of this year, they rushed out equipment totalling 500,000 h.p. and completed

the year's plan. this improved irrigation for 466,000 hectares. during the first nine months of this year, the 77 small chemical fertilizer factories in the province produced 27 per cent more synthetic ammonia than in the same 1972 period.

Central China Province Report All-Round Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 12, 1973)

central china's hupeh province reaped an all-round good harvest this year despite adverse weather, thanks to the collective efforts of rural cadres and commune members. grain output hit an all-time high. cotton rose more than 20 per cent. production of pigs, silk cocoons and tobacco all topped previous records.

the all-round success was brought about primarily by deepening the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. more than 70,000 cadres, including the secretary and some standing committee members of the provincial party committee, went to work in rural communes and production brigades this year. they led local cadres and peasants in criticizing lin piao's revisionist line from the standpoint of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. this helped raise their consciousness of the two-line struggle and promote the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

commune members throughout the province made tremendous efforts to improve farming conditions. in the last winter-spring period alone, they built 60,000 water conservancy projects, big or small, involving a total of 400,000,000 cubic metres of stone and earth work. they also terraced hill slopes to improve cropland, expanded the irrigated acreage and levelled land. all this added 133,000 hectares that give good yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging.

there was excessive rainfall in the province, and the high-water season came earlier than usual this year. the yangtze river, which runs through the province, was swollen on five occasions in late spring and early summer. however, relying on the collective strength of the people's communes, the cadres and peasants fought successfully to prevent flood and many counties along the yangtze increased their grain output this year over last year. in mid-may, when the standing early

rice crop on the vast plain between the yangtze and han rivers was hit by a downpour, more than 1.57 million people flung themselves into a battle against the disaster. they put in motion all the pumps and water-wheels and drained away the excess water in just a few days.

North China Autonomous Region Reaps Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Dec. 13, 1973)

the inner mongolian autonomous region in north china reported a grain harvest 20 per cent bigger than last year's. a number of people's communes and production brigades reaped 6 tons per hectare, or even 7.5 tons.

rural cadres and commune members had overcome various natural disasters to make the achievement.

the region this year was hit by drought, waterlogging, hail and insect pests. a 40-day-long dry spell struck as soon as spring sowing was completed. the cadres and commune members, led by the party organizations at various levels, learned from national pace-setting tachai brigade and displayed a revolutionary spirit in fighting the dry spell. they sank 10,900 pump wells, built pumping stations and other projects and added 66,000 hectares of irrigated fields.

starting from late august, incessant rain fell more than two months in many places of the region. the people fought another battle to drain away excess water. they took good care of the standing late autumn crops while gathering in the harvest.

more than ten thousand office cadres went to join the commune members in the fight for a good harvest.

SPORTS

Long Distance Running in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1973)

more than 700 thousand young people, men and women, in peking are taking part in a two-month distance running programme which started november 15 and closes on january 15 next year.

sponsored by the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, the programme called for training groups of 150 runners each covering a total of 12,500 kilometres in two months, a distance that symbolizes the famous 12,500-kilometre long march during the second revolutionary civil war period of china.

most of the runners are students. full of vitality, they brave severe cold at dawn and run in groups along streets and lanes every day, showing strong will to develop physical fitness for the sake of the revolution.

veteran red armymen who took part in the historic long march were invited to address the inaugural ceremonies of the event in many units. they gave an account of the long march to the younger generation.

veteran red armyman chin chao-tien who is now the party committee secretary of the peking iron and steel engineering institute, presented a red flag to each of the training groups at the institute. now in his sixties, chin chao-tien joined the worker-peasant-soldier students in the race on the first day.

at the peking "february 7" rolling stock plant, party committee secretary liu tsai-hsiang, a veteran worker who took part in the historic "february 7" strike in 1932, lighted the torch at the inaugural ceremony and encouraged the young workers to develop physical fitness, raise their political consciousness and carry forward the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

the programme is drawing more and more followers. young workers of the service trades are taking part in the event either before or after work. many young commuters take part in the programme by running all the way to their factories every day.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND FRANCE

France-China Friendship Delegation Returns to Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 12, 1973)

the france-china friendship delegation, led by mme pierre messmer, wife of the french prime minister, returns here today by air after concluding a friendly visit to china.

the delegation visited china to celebrate air france's inaugural service from paris to peking.

they were welcomed at the airport by chinese ambassador to france tseng tao.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Photo Exhibition on Women of New China Ends in Conakry

(NCNA-English Conakry, Dec. 12, 1973)

the photo exhibition on women of new china closed here yesterday.

among the several hundred guinean women attending the closing ceremony were tadou kaba, secretary of the second ward of the guinea democratic party and leaders of the women organization of the ward.

kang hsiao, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

both tadou kaba and kang hsiao made speeches at the ceremony. they expressed the wish that the friendship and friendly cooperation between the peoples and women of the two countries will develop continuously.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Hongkong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Dec. 12, 1973)

the kwangchow acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere here this evening for 1,700 cheering spectators.

watching the show were sir crawford murray maclehose, british governor of hongkong, and mrs. maclehose, and diplomatic and commercial officials of some countries in hongkong. present were also li chu-sheng, deputy director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, and li wei-ying, leader, and sun chih-cheng, deputy leader, of the visiting troupe.

the kwangchow acrobatic troupe gave a programme of a dozen fine acrobatic items this evening amid warm clappings.

CHINA AND IRAN

Shahanshah of Iran Receives Chinese Sports Delegation

(NCNA-English Tehran, Dec. 12, 1973)

mohemmad reza pahlavi, shahanshah of iran, today received at niyavaran palace here wang meng, head of the visiting chinese sports delegation and minister of physical culture and sports commission, and had a conversation with him in cordial and friendly atmosphere.

minister wang meng conveyed to the shahanshah regards from acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai. the shahanshah expressed thanks for the regards and asked minister wang meng to convey his regards to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, wishing them good health and the chinese people happiness.

present on the occasion was lieutenant-general hojjat kashani, assistant to the iranian prime minister and president of the iranian physical education organization. chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen was also present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1973)

a ten-member italian economic delegation headed by francesco parrillo, president of the national association of the italian people's bank, left here by air yesterday for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow on its way home.

the delegation arrived in peking on the sixth for a visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

during their stay here, the italian guests met with and were feted by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

questions concerning business relations between banks of the two countries were discussed by francesco parrillo and tsui ping, deputy general manager of the bank of china. other members of the delegation discussed questions related to trade with the machinery and chemicals import and export corporations of china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1973)

japanese friends masao shimizu and his wife mikiko matsuyama and dancers of the matsuyama ballet troupe left here by plane this afternoon for a visit to southern parts of china on their way home.

they were seen off at the airport by yu hui-yung and hao liang, members of the cultural group under the state council, and lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Japanese Trade Unions Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1973)

the 15-member friendship delegation of the general council of trade unions and the independent trade unions federation of japan led by eizo yashiro left here by plane today to tour southern parts of china on its way home.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including ou tang-liang, han hsi-ya and wang ching-ju.

Chinese, Japanese Skaters Hold Friendly Contests

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 13, 1973)

the chinese speed-skating team on december 10 and 12 visited nagano and gifu prefectures, after its tour of yamanashi prefecture, and held its last two friendly contests with japanese skaters in the two cities during its current visit to japan.

in the contest held in asama hot spring skating centre of nagano on december 10, japanese women skaters broke their national senior middle school speed-skating records in the 500- and 1,000-metre events, while two chinese women skaters broke the chinese national records in the 1,500- and 3,000-metre events.

japanese men and women skaters placed first in all events. chinese men skaters came third in the 1,500- and 5,000-metre races and second and third in the 3,000-metre race. chinese women skaters took third places in the 1,500- and 3,000-metre events.

in the contest held at mizunami city of gifu prefecture on december 12, japanese men and women skaters topped all events. chinese men skaters came third in the 1,500 metres, and second and third in both the 5,000- and 10,000 metres. chinese women skaters were second in the 500- and 3,000 metres, third in the 1,000 metres, and second and third in the 1,500 metres.

CHINA AND KOREA

Salute Student Youth and Other People of South Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1973)

following is the full text of today's "people's daily" commentator's article under the title "salute student youth and other people of south korea":

the over two-month long struggle of student youth in south korea against the fascist tyranny of the pak jung hi clique and for democratic rights is continuing to develop. the flames of struggle have spread from seoul to inchon, suwon, taegu, kwangju and pusan involving over 40 universities and colleges with 100,000 students taking part. this large-scale patriotic student movement has won sympathy and support from more and more people of various strata in south korea. personages in the religious, journalistic and educational circles have taken support action. in particular, women have courageously joined the struggle, playing an important role. the tempestuous storms of struggle are dealing heavy blows to the reactionary rule of the pak jung hi clique and shaking violently the tottering paltry seoul regime.

in this struggle against oppression and for democracy, the south korean student youth have directed their blows against the traitorous pak jung hi clique. in defiance of the so-called "state of emergency" law and arrest and suppression, they held rallies and demonstrations, boycotted classes and staged hunger strikes, shouted "down with the pak jung hi regime" and other slogans and fought fiercely again and again with the reactionary police, fully demonstrating the south korean patriotic youth's heroic spirit of defying violence and daring to struggle. this merits admiration.

the reactionary south korean authorities have resorted to barbarous, high-handed measures in an attempt to stifle the patriotic student movement, but the result runs counter to their desire -- the tougher the suppression, the fiercer the resistance. frightened by the powerful impact of the student movement, the pak jung hi clique was compelled recently to announce the release of a number of arrested students and reshuffle the puppet "cabinet" in an attempt to assuage the people's anger and get itself out of the quagmire. this is a victory of the just struggle of the south korean students and other people. however, this "concession" of the pak jung hi clique failed to mitigate its contradictions with the broad masses of the people. the struggle of the daily awakening south korean student youth and other people is continuing to develop in depth. so long as the pak jung hi clique refused to end its fascist tyranny, discard its traitorous policies

and restore the people's democracy and freedom, the south korean people's just struggle against fascist rule and for democratic rights will continue and surge higher. this is an inevitable law of class struggle.

the brave south korean students and other people are not isolated in their just struggle. they have the resolute support of the people in the northern part of korea, the chinese people and the people in asia and the rest of the world. we are deeply convinced that so long as the students and other people in south korea strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will certainly be able to win successive victories.

Rally by Peking University Students Supports South Korean Students Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1973)

students of peking and tsinghua universities gathered at a rally here today to voice firm support for the patriotic, just struggle of the south korean students and people against the pak jung hi clique's fascist tyranny and for democratic rights. they indignantly denounced the pak jung hi clique's fascist atrocities against the students.

chang tao-mi, chairman of the students union of peking university, spoke at the rally. he expressed resolute support for the patriotic, just struggle of the south korean students and people against oppression and for democracy.

where there is oppression, there is resistance, he pointed out. the vigorous struggle of the south korean students and people is an eruption of their long-harboured hatred of and indignation at the pak jung hi clique's fascist rule. it is a just struggle against the fascist dictatorship and for freedom and democracy. this struggle gives expression to the strong desire of the south korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their motherland.

the speaker noted that the south korean students have fought courageously with bricks and rocks against the reactionary police, showing dauntless heroism of the south korean people who are fearless of duress and daring to struggle. such courageous spirit is worthy of admiration, he said.

hsu yu-hua, a student of tsinghua university, said: "we students of tsinghua university indignantly denounce the

pak jung hi clique for its fascist atrocities of brutal persecution of patriotic students. we resolutely support the just struggle of the south korean students."

he added that the fascist regime of the pak jung hi clique was increasingly discredited and was tottering. he expressed the conviction that the south korean people are bound to triumph in their struggle.

other representatives of students speaking at the rally paid warm tribute to the south korean students for their dauntless fighting spirit.

the rally adopted a message of support to the students in south korea. it pointed out: "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. your just struggle has won the sympathy and support not only of the people of all strata in south korea and the people in north korea, but also of the chinese people and the people the world over. following our great leader chairman mao's teaching 'the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other', we chinese students will always side with you and regard your every victory as ours."

the message said: "we are deeply convinced that whatever brutal persecution or political deception the pak jung hi clique may resort to, it cannot stop the surging tide of the just struggle of the students and people of south korea. strengthening unity and persevering in struggle, the heroic people of korea will certainly win victory no matter what difficulties and twists and turns they may encounter. the beautiful 3,000-li land of korea will surely be re-unified. the day will certainly come when the compatriots in the south and the north are re-united."

the rally shouted in unison: resolutely support the patriotic, just struggle of the south korean students, strongly protest the fascist atrocities by the pak jung hi clique in persecuting south korean students, and resolutely support the new line and the five propositions put forward by president kim il sung for the independent and peaceful re-unification of korea.

Peking Women's Meeting Supports South Korean Women's Struggle Against Pak Jung Hi Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1973)

representatives of women of all circles in peking gathered at a meeting today to voice resolute support for the just struggle of south korean people and women against the pak jung hi clique's fascist rule and for democratic rights.

speakers at the meeting were unanimous that the chinese women and people stand firmly by the south korean women and people. they expressed the conviction that the south korean women and people are bound to win successive new victories in their just struggle.

fu yu-fang, president of peking women's federation, was the first to address the meeting. she said that the heroic struggle of the south korean people and women has dealt heavy blows to the reactionary rule of the pak jung hi clique. this has fully demonstrated the heroic spirit of the south korean people who are fearless of duress and daring to struggle. this has also shown fully the immutable, strong will of the korean people for the reunification of their fatherland.

we peking women, said fu yu-fang, firmly support the south korean people and women in their heroic struggle. "we firmly support the new line and the five propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea put forward by president kim il sung. we are firmly convinced that with the support of the people all over the world and through the resolute struggle of the korean people, the desire of the korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea can certainly be realized," she added.

han cha-hsien, a model woman worker, said: "we workers of the chinese capital indignantly condemn the pak jung hi clique for its fascist persecution of the people. we firmly support the just struggle of the women of south korea against the fascist rule and for democratic rights." the pak jung hi clique must immediately stop its criminal encroachment on the human rights of the south korean women, she demanded.

doctor lin chiao-chih in her speech drew attention to the fact that the pak jung hi clique has concocted many fascist decrees and organized massive military police force and secret service in an effort to intensify its fascist rule. the clique has introduced large amounts of foreign monopoly capital into south korea with the result that the economy is being increasingly reduced to that of a colony, the national industry and commerce are deteriorating and the working masses are impoverished daily.

"now, the people and women of south korea are up against the fascist rule and demanding democracy. this is a just struggle, and we chinese people stand foursquare behind them," lin chiao-chih declared.

woman writer hsieh ping-hsin noted that in their struggle against oppression and for democracy, the women and students in south korea shouted the just slogan: "down with the pak jung hi clique exclamation" this was the angry outcry of the daily awakening south korean people. in stepping up its fascist dictatorial rule and the "two koreas" plot, the pak jung hi clique evoked strong discontent among the patriotic women and students in south korea. "we profoundly sympathize with the struggle of the south korean people. we believe that their just struggle will surely be crowned with victory," she said.

ballerina hsueh ching-hua in her speech expressed admiration and resolute support for the valiant struggle waged by the students of the rihwa and sookmyung women's universities, the women's normal college and other schools.

"the heroic struggle put up by the women and people of all strata in south korea", she said, "shows that revolution is the main trend in the world today and that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend."

hsueh ching-hua expressed the belief that the revolutionary struggle of the south korean people would rise and victory would certainly belong to the heroic people of south korea.

present at the meeting were representatives of women in industry and agriculture, medical, literary and art, sports and educational circles. they praised the women of south korea for their courageous struggle against fascist rule and for democratic rights, and voiced firm support for the korean people in their sacred struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese King and Queen Visit Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 13, 1973)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev and her majesty queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah of nepal and their entourage visited kwangchow today.

the distinguished nepalese guests arrived here from shanghai by special plane last night in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife meng wen-hung, and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units and the kwangtung provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee chen yu, lin li-ming, tzu hsiu-lin, liang hsiu-chen, chen teh, chiao lin-yi, lo fan-chun and liu kuei-lan, as well as several thousand local people.

king birendra and other distinguished nepalese guests this afternoon visited the shuikou reservoir on the outskirts of the city, which was built by the local people in 1958. the guests viewed a hydro-electric power station and a pumping station and watched commune members fishing on the reservoir.

the nepalese king and queen were guests of honour at a banquet hosted by the provincial revolutionary committee in the evening. chairman ting sheng and nepalese foreign minister gyanendra bahadur karki spoke at the banquet.

chairman ting sheng said: "with the continuous development of the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries, many distinguished guests from nepal have come to visit our province in recent years. we people in kwangtung have had the honour to receive their royal highnesses princess sharada and princess shobha successively. it is a source of gratification for us to learn that the saplings and flower seeds which her royal highness princess sharada carried back from kwangchow are growing sturdily thanks to the meticulous care by our nepalese friends. all this is symbolic of the growing friendship between china and nepal."

in reply, foreign minister gyanendra bahadur karki said: "it is a matter of great satisfaction that chairman mao and premier chou en-lai, as also the people of china, have full understanding of, and sympathy for, nepal's aspirations: her policy of strict neutrality and non-alignment."

"the friendship between nepal and china," he added, "is a shining example of good relationship on an equal footing based on mutual trust and confidence between a big country and a small one, between two countries having different social systems."

the nepalese foreign minister once again thanked the leaders and people of china for the warm welcome and friendship extended to their majesties king birendra and queen aishwarya and the other distinguished guests from nepal.

the banquet was followed by an exhibition of badminton matches, gymnastics and wushu (traditional chinese boxing and fencing with swords, spears, etc.).

when the nepalese guests passed through shanghai on their way to kwangchow from soochow yesterday evening, they were greeted at the railway station by ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, as well as more than 1,000 local people.

ma tien-shui gave a dinner in honour of the king and the queen and the other distinguished guests from nepal.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand's Governor-General Feted by Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Wellington, Dec. 12, 1973)

pei tsien-chang, chinese ambassador to new zealand, gave a dinner in honour of sir edward denis blundell, governor-general of new zealand, and lady blundell this evening.

during the dinner, the chinese ambassador and the governor-general talked friendly.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

China Exhibitions Held in Geneva and Lausanne

(NCNA-English Geneva, Dec. 11, 1973)

two exhibitions on china were held in geneva and lausanne recently. they were sponsored by the societies of "understanding china" in the two cities.

photos and lantern slides on industrial, agricultural and medical achievements in china were displayed. on display were also photos on the new life of the tibetan people.

the exhibitions also displayed works of chairman mao and other chinese books and magazines as well as artistic articles. films on chinese archaeology, tibet and other subjects were shown. they drew warm interest from the visitors.

the organisers of the two societies also invited some friends who had visited china recently to make reports on china.

the two exhibitions attracted more than 10,000 swiss and other people.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution to Halt "Dialogue" with South African Authorities

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 11, 1973)

the united nations security council this afternoon adopted a resolution approving termination of the "dialogue" between the u.n. secretary-general and the south african colonialist authorities on the question of namibia.

the council started its debate on namibia yesterday.

namibia is a territory in south west africa under the illegal occupation by the south african colonialist authorities. the u.n. general assembly established in 1966 the u.n. council for namibia to take over the administration of the territory in preparation for namibian independence.

but the south african colonialist authorities have refused to withdraw, utilizing the "dialogue" with the u.n. secretary-general to maintain its illegal occupation of namibia. this has aroused great indignation among the namibian people, people in africa and people the world over.

speaking at the security council meeting yesterday, paul lusaka, president of the united nations council for namibia and permanent representative of zambia to the united nations, pointed out that since 1966, the south african colonialist authorities have "not only continued to occupy the territory illegally but have further intensified the application in namibia of their evil apartheid policies and practices"; they have, he said, resorted "to the most ruthless use of armed force and police-state measures in efforts to stifle the demand of the namibian people for their legitimate and inalienable rights and to suppress those who are struggling for their freedom and independence."

the south african racist regime should withdraw immediately from its illegal occupation of namibia, and the security council should adopt measures to compel it to withdraw, he declared.

he also asked for termination of the "dialogue" between the secretary-general and the south african colonialist authorities and called on various countries of the world to actively support the struggle of the people of namibia for liberty and independence.

speaking on invitation as chairman of the african group of the united nations for december, representative of niger abdoulaye diallo strongly condemned the "savage oppression and abominable apartheid" carried out by the south african racist regime against the namibian people. the charter of the united nations should be applied to force south africa to comply with u.n. decisions and put a final end to south africa's illegal occupation of namibia, he said.

nigerian representative edwin ogebe ogbu pointed that the south african stubborn refusal to withdraw from namibia was possible only because of the backing it received from certain western countries. these countries have done so "with a view to holding on to their share of profits, resulting from the economic plunder of the territory."

mishake muyongo, vice-president of the south west africa people's organisation, spoke this afternoon on invitation. he demanded the withdrawal of the south african military personnel and police force, abolition of the policy of apartheid, immediate release of all political prisoners and also an end to the harmful contacts between the u.n. secretary-general and the south african colonialist authorities.

during the two-day debate, representatives of many security council member states, among them guinea, sudan and kenya, expressed their full support for the namibian

people in their just struggle against racial oppression, for national independence and liberation. they unanimously demanded a halt to the "dialogue" between the u.n. secretary-general and the south african authorities, because it was detrimental to the interests of the namibian people.

chinese representative huang hua, president of the council for the month, spoke on behalf of the chinese delegation before voting, expressing support for the draft resolution. he said that "the chinese delegation has serious reservations and is not in favour of initiating a 'dialogue' between the secretary-general and the south african authorities", so it had not participated in the voting on the relevant security council resolutions.

he went on to say that developments over the past two years proved that "far from producing any positive results, the 'dialogue' has been used by the south african colonialist authorities to step up the pursuance of their reactionary policy of splitting the territorial integrity and national unity of the people of namibia, serving to hoodwink public opinion and cover up the true state of affairs".

he noted: "the namibian people, the african countries and the broad masses of african peoples have already seen through the sinister motives of the south african authorities to use the 'dialogue' to serve their insidious purposes. the tenth summit conference of the oau held last may came to the correct conclusion that the united nations' contacts with the south african racist authorities were detrimental to the interests of the namibian people and prejudicial to an early attainment of independence by this territory. it therefore asked the security council to terminate such contacts. not long ago, the u.n. council for namibia, the special committee on decolonization as well as the fourth committee respectively reached the same conclusion and adopted resolutions to that effect. the chinese delegation fully agrees to and supports this conclusion".

huang hua stated: "in the opinion of the chinese delegation, the correct way to solve the namibian question is: the correct position previously adopted by the united nations on the namibian question must be adhered to, namely, the south african colonialist authorities must immediately end their illegal occupation of namibia, withdraw their military and police forces as well as their administration from namibia and let the u.n. council for namibia take over, so that namibia can achieve its independence at an early date."

"the militant unity between the african and arab peoples is growing ever stronger and stronger. the arab summit conference held recently in algiers proposed severance of all relations with south africa, southern rhodesia and portugal and effecting an oil embargo against them in support of the fighting african peoples, including the

namibian people. the implementation of this decision will certainly deal a telling blow at the south african colonialist authorities. a just cause enjoys abundant support. we believe that the people of other countries will also continue to give the namibian people support and assistance by various means. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly stand on the side of the namibian people and give them all support and assistance within our capability until they win final victory", he declared.

he concluded with the statement that "the chinese delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution tabled by the representative of peru. but it should be pointed out that operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution can in no circumstances be interpreted as making it possible to resume the dialogue between the secretary-general and the south african authorities before the adoption of a new resolution by the security council."

Colonialism and Neo-Colonialism Condemned at UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 12, 1973)

the 28th u.n. general assembly at its plenary meeting this afternoon adopted a number of resolutions on de-colonization, and condemned the portuguese colonialist authorities and the south african and south rhodesian racist regimes for their aggression against and exploitation and suppression of the people in southern africa. the inalienable rights of the people of namibia, zimbabwe, angola and mozambique and other colonial territories to self-determination and independence were reaffirmed by the resolutions. the governments and people of the world were urged to support the struggle of the people in southern africa against colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national independence.

at a u.n. general assembly discussion on the question of de-colonization held earlier, from november 13 to 22, representatives of many countries in their statements condemned imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist aggression and exploitation and expressed firm support for countries struggling for national independence.

salim a. salim, chairman of the u.n. special committee on de-colonization and representative of tanzania, said at the beginning of the debate that the most glaring example of injustice to more than 28 million people in the colonial territories of southern africa is the continued denial

of their basic right to self-determination and independence. it is absolutely imperative that we do all in our power to bring about full and complete de-colonization with the least possible delay, he declared.

mrs. jeanne martin cisse, representative of guinea, noted that the oppressed peoples in south africa, namibia and portuguese-administered territories must strengthen their armed struggle against the violent suppression they suffered.

jackson kyengo mulwa, representative of kenya, appealed to the members of the united nations to intensify their efforts to eradicate colonialism by giving more aid to the peoples struggling for independence.

mamadou boubacar kante, representative of mali, said that the people living under colonial oppression do not seem to be affected by the so-called "detente". as one can see, the division of the world into rich countries and poor countries is added to the cruel concept of discrimination of peoples with regard to peace. there was no alternative to armed struggle for the oppressed people in their search for self-determination, he stated.

raco naco, representative of albania, said that the superpowers protected their interests in zones of influence and were trying to dominate the economy of new countries to secure sources of raw materials. it was the duty of liberty-loving peoples to support the heroic struggles against colonial repression and imperialism.

representatives of syria, tunisia, libya, congo, romania, mexico and pakistan also expressed their support for the peoples in southern africa in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and for national independence.

after reviewing the year's developments in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles of the people in asia, africa and latin-america, chinese representative chuang yen pointed out that "it is worth particular mention that colonialism and neo-colonialism are characterized by their power politics and hegemonism of the big bullying the small, the strong bullying the weak and the rich oppressing the poor. ... the neo-colonialists are using every cunning and deceptive means to replace the old colonialists. one superpower is openly supporting colonialism, racism and zionism in their rule and oppression of the african people and in waging colonial wars against them.... the other superpower, styling itself 'the reliable and loyal ally' of the developing countries 'in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism', is lording it over others and reaching out everywhere to grab spheres of influence. taking advantage of the territorial and national issues among the developing countries,

it is creating dissensions among them so as to worm its way in. in the name of providing 'economic assistance' and 'military aid', it has obtained all kinds of privileges, including that of establishing military bases, to carry out control, intervention and subversive activities against the recipient countries. both superpowers are trying to impose new shackles on all those countries which are fighting for and safeguarding national independence when they have only just thrown off their former shackles. 'drive a wolf out the front door, while a tiger comes in the back.' this cannot but arouse the sharp vigilance of the people of various countries."

he stressed that the chinese people deeply sympathizes with and firmly supports the people of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world in this struggle.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Delegation of Chinese Painters Arrives in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 13, 1973)

the delegation of chinese traditional-style painters led by ya ming arrived here by train on a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam on december 10.

greeting the delegation at the railway station were deputy secretaries general of the association of art of viet nam huynh van thuan and tran van lam and second secretary of the chinese embassy li shih-chun. le tung son, member of the standing committee of viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries, received the delegation and gave a dinner in its honour.

END

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